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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

Meeting of Congress.

The Second Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress commences to-day. In case there is a quorum the President's Message will be read at an early hour this afternoon, and immediately transmitted to the press by telegraph.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION DENIED.—The Providence *Journal*, of this morning denies the correctness of the statement telegraphed to this city yesterday that an expedition of twenty thousand men had sailed from Fortress Monroe to the aid of General Sherman, under General Burnside, as the General was in the city of Providence. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 30th asserts that the transports of the fleet lately assembled at Fortress Monroe sailed northwards some days since, while the iron clads went up the James.

Telegraphic Summary.

It is believed that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend no additional tax on liquors, but will advise tax on sales of one-half of one per cent.

The President's message will be kept open until the latest moment, in order to give the latest facts in relation to the progress of the war.

Secretary Stanton, it is reported, will recommend to Congress an amendment of the Enrolment act, so that drafted men cannot have such facilities for escape.

The Erie Railroad Company have placed additional daily trains upon their road to Cleveland, which will enable them to deliver the mails for the West on the time of the schedule. Arrangements are being made for certain connections with trains west from Baltimore and Philadelphia, which will save about twelve hours travel to Cincinnati and the West.

Three fine steamers have been chartered at Liverpool to convey the recently formed Austrian and Belgium troops, raised for the service of the new Emperor of Mexico.

The London *Times* says, that if the Federal Government sustains the action of the Captain of the Wachusett, armed vessels of the United States will be forbidden to enter any English or French port.

A Paris letter says the dispatches relative to the joint protest in the case of the Florida have been exchanged between the governments of England and France, but official action will be suspended until replies of the affair have been received from Brazil.

There are but forty members of Congress in Washington, and the probability is that there will not be quorum present to-day.

With a view to increase the efficiency of the army, a large number of major-generals and brigadiers, whose appointments or promotions were secured by political influence alone, are to be mustered out of service on the 15th day. Vacancies thus occasioned are to be held as reward for meritorious conduct on the field.

The Richmond *Whig* is out in a long article opposing the suspension of the habeas corpus.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, in his message, takes strong ground against the use of Wilmington as a resort of privateers. He says that it caused the blockade to be strengthened, and has been the cause of the capture and destruction of several valuable steamers, and will ultimately result in the almost efforts of our enemies to capture the place. He concludes by saying that the recent action of the people at the polls, has put to rest all apprehension, and satisfied our friends and our friends that North Carolina will share the fate of her confederates.

The message of President Lincoln was fully considered in Cabinet council. Unusual caution is observed to prevent the premature exposure of its contents.

At present soldiers who have been severely maimed have an advantage, in respect to pensions, over sailors who similarly suffer. Measures, at the approaching session, will be taken to remedy this injustice.

Reports are in circulation in Washington, that part of Early's forces have gone to Richmond, within the past week, by way of Madison Court House.

Four thousand prisoners arrived at Annapolis, from Andersonville, on the 2d instant. Paymasters are busy paying them their back pay. More arrivals are daily expected. Those that have recently come up are comparatively in good health.

The order transporting all the rolling stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to Louisville has been countermanded. Street rumors represent a Federal repulse at Clarksville, Tenn. The story grew out of the fact that rebels into Gallatin, on Saturday, were disturbed about two hours by the roll of battle. Our forces are in pursuit, and will probably capture the raiders.

The brig Mahoning was capsized and sunk off Port Ulas, fifty miles north of Milwaukee, during the heavy storm of Friday night. Captain Tobbonner and the mate were drowned.

The Louisville *Journal* contains a special dispatch from Nashville, on the 2d, which says that the enemy had been wary to-day, demonstrating with great caution against our outerline, which is connected, and extended from river to river, with a radius of two miles and a half miles from the capitol, on the roads south of the city. The enemy's cavalry has been in plain view on the Franklin pike. Just before dusk our cavalry pushed out toward them cautioning them to retire. Afterwards, the rebels being reinforced, brought up their own line, and at once threw out skirmishers. Some skirmishing ensued, doing neither party any damage. The citizens are not being hourly strengthened, and no apprehension need be felt for the safety of the city.

The Maryland Brigade, of the Army of the Potomac, had several flags presented by Gov. Bradford. The Governor's speech was responded to by Colonel Dennison, who commands the brigade.

Mexican advices, per the steamer Sacramento, say that on the 13th of November, the French landed troops at Mazatlan and took formal possession of the place. The Governor, with his forces, abandoned the town, so that no resistance was offered to the landing of the French troops. It is also reported that Alvarez had defeated an imperial force marching on Acapulco.

Gen. D. S. Stanley, has left for his home, at Yellow Springs, Ohio. His wound, though painful, is not considered dangerous. It is presumed that he will be able to join his command in fifteen or twenty days.

Quite a number of escaped prisoners arrived in Knoxville within a short time. Among them are Sergt. Moses Coon, 100th Pa., and John J. Morrill, — Pa. They escaped from different prisons at different times, and have been from one to two months on the route, traveling by night, through the swamps, thickets and mountains of the Carolinas and Georgia.

Late Memphis dates report the return of Col. Yorke's expedition, having succeeded in capturing 900 stand of arms and 1,000 recruits, which were en route from the Tombigbee, Alabama, for General Price. The steamer Continental was sunk at Devil's Island, Mississippi river, on the 3d inst. She was built at Pittsburgh, and was valued at $80,000.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, says that the laws cannot be enforced in the interior of that State, owing to the existence of a band of desperadoes, consisting of rebel deserters, who make raids upon the mountain frontier, and murder, burn and destroy with savage cruelty. He recommends outlawing and driving them from the State.

The Governor of Mississippi has convened a court martial ty try those who did not respond to his call. The militia are very much exercised about it.

The citizens of Jackson, Mississippi, were much alarmed at an apprehended raid by Gen. M. L. Smith, who with 5,000 men, has crossed the Big black river on the 24th of November.

The Richmond *Express* says that they do not think that Sherman can do any permanent injury to their communications, or that his presence will object in to attempt it, but rather believe that he will strain every nerve to reach Beaufort. It says he may possibly destroy the road between Savannah and Charleston, as effectually as possibly, but it soon can be repaired. The *Whig* berates Jeff. Davis for sending Hood into Tennessee.

Muller's Execution.

The last great cosmopolitan sensation has passed away. Franz Muller, the distinguished German who established the fact that English railway cars are not constructed upon principles in keeping with the dictates of the Society for the Advancement of Social Science, like other great discoverers has been sacrificed. On the morning of the 14th of November he was hanged in front of Newgate's black walls, amid the gaze and shouts of one hundred thousand people—men, women and children. [While the doomed man stood on the drop with the rope about his neck, the following colloquy took place between him and the Rev. Mr. Cappel:

Dr. Cappel—Muller, in a few minutes you will stand before God; I ask you again, and for the last time: Are you guilty or innocent?

Muller—I am innocent.

Dr. Cappel—You are innocent?

Muller—God knows what I have done.

Dr. Cappel—God knows what you have done? Does He know, also, that you have committed this crime?

Muller—*Yes, I did it.*

These were his last words. The drop fell, and he soon ceased to live. So greatly relieved was the reverend gentleman by his confession that he rushed from the scaffold, exclaiming, "Thank God! thank God!" and sank down in a chair, completely exhausted by his own emotion.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1864. NO. 72.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

Sherman's Campaign.

HE IS NEARING THE COAST.

He has Met with no Resistance.

His Main Column Moving Towards Savannah.

Demonstration Towards Augusta.

Rebels Say He may Take Savannah and Charleston.

Co-operation with Grant the Design.

Release of Prisoners Denied.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

Full files of Richmond papers to yesterday morning have been received here. The *Examiner* of December 1st opens a budget of news about Sherman with the following important article. It says:—We believe it to be true that Sherman's army has really reached Millen and separated into two columns, one moving towards the Savannah river, and the other turning back towards Augusta. This column and movement is without doubt intended as a feint or to protect his rear from attack. It is too late to menace Augusta now, and Sherman's main body is too far South. He will do one of two things—go straight to Beaufort, or to Savannah. If he goes to Beaufort, he may either refit his army and then attack Charleston by land, or he may ship his army directly to Richmond and co-operate with Gen. Grant in the final attack of this year's campaign. A week ago as our readers know, we thought this the probable aim of Sherman's march, but he has met with so little resistance on or his march through Georgia, and the newspapers of New York are so full of the notion that all our prisoners are in the neighborhood of Savannah, that it is now not an impossible supposition that he will march directly upon the town. It is not probable that he would risk himself against Charleston without rest, refit and supply at Port Royal. It is evident now that he can reach the seacoast, and that the concentration of troops, though sufficient to guaaantee the safety of Macon and Augusta, is not sufficient to attack and destroy him, or to prevent his escape from Georgia. But, after all, what has been the worth of his great march? He has destroyed farm-houses and villages on the direct line of his march, and ruined some unfortunate families, but he has done nothing of military importance, and he evacuates Georgia. If he should succeed in taking the closed ports of Savannah or Charleston, he will be magnified by the mob of New York, but he will not diminish the strength of the Confederacy one iota. The only serious consequence of his whole movement would follow the addition of his army to that of Grant; but that could be nullified by proportional additions to that of Lee. The Confederacy will not die of Sherman.

The *Enquirer* of December 1st says; So far from releasing any prisoners, Sherman has increased our already large number by several hundred that already have been reported at Augusta, and perhaps ere this many thousands, and it is not improbable that he has thrown himself in for even count. When Sherman sends in his own account it will be full time for detailed news of his leaders. Sherman is somewhere in Georgia yet.

The *Daily Dispatch* of the same date, has the following: Official intelligence of Sherman's movements and present whereabouts was received here yesterday by telegraph, but as it is possible a little ahead of the Georgia papers, it had perhaps better not be mentioned. It can, however, do no harm to state that the enemy have fourteen gunboats and transports near Port Royal, South Carolina, which is thirty-five miles northeast of Savannah, and about fifty miles southwest of Charleston.

The Augusta *Sentinel*, of the 27th, has the following: "A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday from Macon, via Southwest Georgia and Savannah, informs us that on Sunday last, the Federals attacked East Macon. They succeeded in capturing one of our batteries, but it was immediately retaken by our brave soldiers and the enemy signally repulsed. A renewal of the attack was anticipated on Monday, but the Federals did not make their appearance. It was supposed that the force making the attack on Sunday was not very large, and that the movement was a feint. The loss on both sides was small. Gov. Brown had removed all the valuables from Milledgeville to Macon, and was in that city. The military authorities of that place were as much mystified about the movements of Sherman as any of us. Why was the attack made? What was the general opinion as those in this section. The general opinion was that Augusta, not Sherman's objective point. There was a sufficient force in Macon, under the lead of a gallant officer, to hold the enemy at bay.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 3.

The following is an extract from a letter just received in this city by the owner of the steamer Gen. Lyon, dated six miles below Savannah, Nov. 27th: Sherman is reported to be in Savannah, and the rebels are trembling in their shoes.

GEO. W. WARD, Capt. steamer Gen. Lyon.

[A later arrival does not confirm this report.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Richmond papers received to-day announce that Sherman is making rapid progress towards the sea coast, and that he had crossed the only formidable barrier to his advance, the Ogeechee river. There was intense alarm for the safety of Savannah, believing that Sherman is aiming to capture or destroy that city on his way to the coast.

A special to the *Evening Post*, dated Washington, December 3d, says: The Richmond papers of Thursday announce the capture of Millen, Ga., by Sherman's forces. Millen has been the depot for the Union prisoners and rebel papers express apprehension that Sherman has freed the prisoners.

The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 29th says: The grand prize which was to be obtained in case Augusta was captured has been removed. The powder works, arsenal, armories and machine shops located in this place have been completely dismantled, and the valuable portion of their machinery been removed to a location of safety not threatened. The machinery was sent away under a strong escort.

A special to the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* from Washington, dated 3 P. M., says: The Government has received official confirmation that General Sherman had captured Millen, on the Georgia Central Railroad on the 29th ult. His army was concentrated, and it is thought has marched to Savannah before this.

From Port Royal.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Death of a New York Correspondent.

Publication of Newspapers Prohibited.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

The United States steam transport Fulton, Capt. Wallos, from Port Royal, has arrived in this evening. The steamship North Star, Capt. Jones, from Aspinwall, arrived at Port Royal Nov. 8th, short of coal, having in tow her consort, the United States gunboat Augusta, which vessel broke her piston. The North Star expected to receive a sufficient quantity of coal on board by the 1st inst. and then sail for New York. The North Star has on freight $600,000 in specie. Among the passengers are Ex-Senator Eatham, of California, and Judge Field, of the U. S. Supreme Court. Francis W. Bird was a passenger on board the North Star, and has arrived in this city per the Milton. He comes on business with the State Department, in connection with the trade.

Mr. Fairbairn, an able correspondent of the New York *Herald*, died at Port Royal on the 20th ultimo. His remains are on board of the Fulton. By the arrival of the Fulton we have intelligence from Port Royal to November 29th inst. The publication of newspapers at that place have been prohibited for the present, and all the citizens there have been enrolled for military duty and the protection of the place. A movement of an unknown character had sailed from Port Royal the day previous but no information could be obtained in regard to it.

The Rev. C. R. Martin, missionary of the Methodist Church in China, died of cholera at Fuchchau, on the 6th of September, after a few hours illness. One of his children died a few hours before him of the same disease. He was a native of Vermont.

The Rev. Dr. Thomson, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is now on an official visit to India and China, arrived at Ceylon, on the 18th of October, in good health.

From Richmond.

Grant Massing Troops on the North Side of the James.

A Grand Attack Near at Hand.

Breckinridge to Co-operate with Hood.

Alleged Order to Devastate East Tenn.

Rebel Review of Hood's Movements.

Confederate Congress Proceedings.

Message of Gov. Watts, of Alabama.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 3.

The Richmond papers of December 1st are at hand, and contain the following:

The Richmond *Examiner*, of December 1st, contains the following:—A considerable movement of troops appears to have been made by the enemy on the night before last. His trains were running incessantly, and a large body of troops are said to have moved from the neighborhood of Petersburg towards the river, but whether they crossed or not is unknown to us.

Along the lines of Richmond all was quiet. It appears that three monitors as well as the land batteries of the enemy engaged the battery at Howlett's Tuesday morning, on the lower James. One of the monitors was struck several times by our shells, and withdrew in company with one other. The remaining monitor ceased firing, and the interchange of shots between the batteries soon after ceased. There were no casualties on our side.

The following dispatch from General Lee on the subject was received by the Secretary of War on Tuesday night, and given to the press on yesterday:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, November 27, 1864.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Gen. Rickett reports that three monitors and land batteries of the enemy engaged the battery at Howlett's this morning. One of the monitors was struck several times by our guns. Two have withdrawn. No casualties on our side.

We have not heard that the monitors renewed the action on yesterday.

The *Daily Dispatch*, of December 1st, says: It was reported yesterday, upon what seemed the best authority, that Grant was massing his troops on the north side of the James river. There is nothing more likely than that the present rare spell of fine weather may afford him the opportunity it is supposed he has been seeking, to make another burst for the Capital of the Southern Confederacy; in which case the north side of the river will most probably be the theatre of his heaviest operations. But, as yet, there has been nothing observable on this side of the river to indicate such a movement except the report above mentioned.

The *Examiner* has the following:—We have nothing of interest from Tennessee except the rumor of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap, which, in direct opposition with all other reports from Yankee sources, which state that Burbridge had arrived at Cumberland Gap, with forces to prevent the invasion of Kentucky by General Breckinridge. It is also reported that General Breckinridge is making a flank movement which will enable him to co-operate with General Hood, and compel Burbridge to revise his plans of defense. There is a telegraphic report from a place called Mossy Creek, to the effect that Sherman has issued an order for the destruction of every house in East Tennessee and the devastation of the country by fire; that the citizens of Knoxville held an indignation meeting to remonstrate against it, but that the military authorities will not rescind or defer its execution. According to this statement the order will be put into immediate execution. The evidence of the story is bad, but the story itself is consistent with the past conduct of the enemy. The devastation of East Tennessee is parallel to the devastation of the Valley of Virginia, and is intended to deprive the armies of Virginia of all supplies but such as they can obtain from the South. It is another proof that the enemy has done with the interior of the country. His aims now are concentrated on the cities of the sea coast, and above all on Richmond. Speaking of Hood, in a long article, the *Examiner* says: We confess, however, that we have not been able to discover the wonderful advantages of the campaign in Tennessee. If it was intended to draw Sherman out of Georgia, it has manifestly failed, and the only result so far has been the devastation of a large portion of that State. Even after the evacuation of Atlanta, in a panic, Sherman might have been incapacitated from further mischief by the operations of the army in his neighborhood.

The *Sentinel* has an article on Hood, as follows: Hood shall continue successful till these attacks on the President will cease of themselves, and will be changed into praises of Johnston or Beauregard, perhaps of Lee. Why not let justice be done, independent of results? Whether Hood's movements shall end in glory or defeat, the truth to be this: The conception was his own; his official superior in his explanations sanctioned it; Beauregard doubtless approved it. Whether Gen. Johnston had proposed a rear movement, too, we do not know. It is alleged that he had. If so, the concurrence was complete. Whatever the consequences of the policy, let the record of its acceptance be truly stated.

The *Daily Dispatch* says: Intelligence has been received here that Sherman has issued an order relative to East Tennessee, similar to that issued by Grant to Sheridan in the Valley. The Yankees only can carry this order out as far up as Knoxville, as the Confederates hold the country from near there to the Virginia line.

In the Confederate Congress on Wednesday, Foote, of Tennessee, offered a resolution affirming that however justifiable it might be in the cause of intolerable oppression for any one or more of the States composing the Confederacy, to withdraw from the Government of the Confederate States, yet that there was in the judgment of Congress at this time nothing to justify such extreme measures, and that it would be alike unwise and unpatriotic for any one or more of said States to make any proposals looking to the establishment of seperate peace; but that it is unquestionably allowable for said States to confer together in a manner not repugnant to the laws organized law of the Confederate States for the purpose of investing the Government of the Confederate States with such additional powers as may be needed for the vigorous prosecution of the war, or to amplify the treaty-making powers of the Confederate States Government, in order to secure an early cessation of hostilities, and the establishment of such speedy peace as may be compatible with the honor, safety, and happiness of the people of the Confederate States; also declaring that it is expedient that such convention be convened without delay. If this be impracticable that each State should appoint a certain number of commissioners, with full powers to consult together and offer such advice or suggestions as they might deem advantageous to a vigorous prosecution of the war, or as would conduce to secure an early peace. The resolutions conclude by recommending the appointment of a special committee of one from each State to consider the subject, and report as soon as possible.

The *Sentinel* of December 1st says:—Atlanta has been deserted. The Atlanta Hotel, and all the business houses on four of the principal streets were burned by the enemy.

Augusta, Savannah and Charleston papers, with natural solicitude, consider their respective cities the main object of Sherman's enterprise.

The *Examiner* has the following:—The people of New York will have something new to tickle their fancy in the course of a week. A cargo of Confederate cotton has been shipped from Mobile in a Yankee vessel, and is now on its way to New York, where, if not stolen or confiscated, it will be sold, and the proceeds expended by General Trimble for the purchase of blankets for our captive soldiers. The arrival of this cargo will of course create a sensation in New York, and be heralded in the sensation newspapers as an extraordinary event.

In alluding to the message of Gov. Watts, of Alabama, the Montgomery *Advertiser* says: The people of the State will be glad to read the explicit denial of their Governor that he was privy to or favored the resolution of the Governors, which has been construed as looking to the policy of arming slaves. He is only in favor of using slaves as laborers in the various departments of the army in which they can be employed to advantage, and is opposed to freeing them on any account. His objections to the proposed convention of States, both on grounds of principle and impracticability, are conclusive and sincere. The election of Lincoln has closed the door to all negotiations, except on terms of the basest submission. We hope the agitation of this question will not be revived, at least, until events are more propitious of a favorable result.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New Military Department.

Major General Steele Relieved.

Gen Reynolds Appointed His Successor

Extensive Sale of Public Lands.

Issue of National Currency.

Important to Army Officers.

Meeting of Congress.

Message not to be Read Until Tuesday

Montgomery Blair Appointed Associate Justice.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 4.

The President, under general order of the War Office, 288, has created the new Department of the Mississippi. It will comprise the State of Mississippi, and that part of Tennessee West of the Tennessee river, recently known as the Department of the Tennessee. Major General J. T. Dana, of the United States Volunteers, is assigned by the President to the command of the Department of the Mississippi.

By direction of the President, announced in general order of the War Office, 290, Maj. Gen. F. Steele is relieved of the command of the 7th army corps, and the Department of Arkansas, and Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds is assigned to the command in his stead. Maj. Gen. Steele will report to Major General Canby for assignment to command.

During the three months ending September 30th, the sales of public lands at the Land Office at Carson City, Nevada, were nearly sixteen thousand dollars. A military reservation in Minnesota has just been sold by order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, netting the Government the sum of eighteen thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars, being an excess of four thousand five hundred dollars over the minimum established by Congress at its last session.

The amount of National Bank Currency issued last week was one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars; the total in circulation is sixty-eight millions and one-half.

The National Exchange Bank of Columbus, Ohio, has been established, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

The following Examining Pension Surgeons have been appointed in Illinois: R. G. Moore, Xenia; J. R. Pitner, Clay City; J. W. Spalding, Goldsburg; E. M. Carter, Lawrenceville. The General Orders of the War Department, just issued, declare that officers serving in the field are permitted to dispense with shoulddr straps and the prescribed insignia of rank on their horse equipment. The marks of rank prescribed to be worn on the shoulder-straps, will be worn on the shoulder in place of on the straps. Officers, also, are permitted to wear overcoats of the some color and shape as those of the enlisted men of their commands. No ornaments will be required on overcoats, hats, or forage caps, nor will sashes or epaulets be required.

The arrival at this place of hosts of Senators and Members, politicians, &c., show clearly that Congress is upon us. There will be more than a quorum in both Houses to-morrow. Beyond mere organization and appointment of committees to wait on the President little will be done on the first day. It is pretty well understood to-night, in fact decided on that the message will not be read to-morrow, as it was last year. The present delay of a day is unexplained. No more than half the message is in type. Political circles are intensely agitated on the subject of the Chief Justiceship yesterday to-day, hardly anything else has been talked of. The friends of Chase, who are counted in Congress, have made very great pressure for him, but it is considered settled that he will not receive the appointment Either Justice Swaine or Davis, as things look now, will be appointed Chief Justice. The vacancy from Maryland, occasioned by the death of Taney, it is learned on good authority, has been filled by the appointment of Montgomery Blair, as Associate Justice. Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, has arrived.

By Associated Press.

Hon. James Speed, recently appointed Attorney General, arrived here to-day from Kentucky. There is now nearly a quorum of members of Congress in Washington. Many will arrive before the opening of Congress. Why Johnston or Beauregard, perhaps of Lee, is not let justice be done, independent of results? Whether Hood's movements shall end in glory or defeat, the truth to be this: The conception was his own; his official superior in his explanations sanctioned it; Beauregard doubtless approved it. Whether Gen. Johnston had proposed a rear movement, too, we do not know. It is alleged that he had. If so, the concurrence was complete. Whatever the consequences of the policy, let the record of its acceptance be truly stated.

THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

Additional Particulars.

The Cincinnati *Gazette's* Nashville correspondence gives some additional particulars of the battle near Franklin. The plan of the battle was very simple, as we had no time to get up a complete plan. The ever-sanguine rebels pressed us too hard, and when General Schofield perceived that he could not avoid a contest, drew up his little army in line of battle Cheatham's Corps was on our right, Stewart's on the left, and S. D. Lee's Corps was in reserve in the centre. Cheatham threw his whole corps on Wagner's division, with great impetuosity, and after a half hour's desperate fighting, pushed Wagner back into his second line, when they became mingled with Coxes' and Rogers' men, on our left and centre.

The rebels, encouraged at their success, advanced with loud cheers on our second line. Their order of advance was very peculiar, a semicircle, two lines deep, and behind each alternate regiment were placed four others, so that their columns were six regiments deep. Hood appeared at the head of his command, and pointing to our lines, said, "Break those lines, boys, and you have ended the war in Tennessee; break them, and you will have nothing to oppose your march from Nashville to the Ohio river." Loud cheers answered the rebel leader, and they rushed upon our line. Captain Lyman, commanding the artillery brigade of the Fourth Corps, had placed his batteries in the most favorable position, and from these storms of shot and shell were hurled into the charging ranks; with reckless bravery, the rebels rushed on, and when within a few hundred yards of our works, our troops poured upon them with so terrible a fire of musketry that it seemed as if nothing could live before it. But no wavering was perceived in these advancing lines. On they came rushing to the very parapet of our works, and stuck their bayonets under the logs on our battlements. On the Columbia pike the pressure was so great that some of Cox's and Wagner's men temporarily gave way. Up to this time the brigade commanded by Col. Opdyke had been held in reserve. Col. Opdyke, by order of Gen. Stanley, rushed forward with his brigade to restore the broken line. The rebels who had crawled over our works had not time to retire, and Cox's and Wagner's men, taken by unconscious before, rallied and attacked the enemy on the flank, while Opdyke charged in front, and a desperate hand to hand fight ensued with bayonets and the butt-end of muskets. Hundreds of rebels were captured here, and the line restored. For two hours and a half the battle raged all along our lines. The men of the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps vied with each other in bravery. Riley's brigade of the Twenty-third Corps fairly covered the ground in front of it with rebel dead. A rebel General Adams was killed, and his corse fell into the ditch in front of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio. Seventeen distinct attacks of the enemy were repelled during the day, the rebels were repulsed at all points, but the firing did not cease until nine o'clock. At least five thousand rebels were killed, wounded and captured, while our loss will probably reach fifteen hundred. We have taken from the enemy thirty flags—some regiments, among them the 70th Ohio; taking half a dozen apiece. General Schofield directed the battle from the fort on the north bank of the stream, where some heavy guns and batteries of the 23d Corps were placed, and which did great service in damaging the enemy's right wing.

The whole number of Southerners recorded on the descriptive lists, at Gen. Peck's headquarters, up to Friday afternoon, was 530. By permission of Major-Gen. Dix, Southern ladies residing at the hotels have been exempted from examination, but their names are sent to Major Haynes. They are liable, however, to be examined at any time, when the military or police authorities should deem it expedient to do so.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Sherman's Onward March

News from Rebel Papers of Friday.

Reported Cavalry Fight at Millen.

A Rebel Victory Claimed.

Movements of Sherman's Main Force a Mystery.

Gen. Slocum Marching on Sparta.

Government Jubilant Over the News from Sherman.

Sherman Within 40 Miles of Savannah.

All Georgia in Alarm.

Admiral Dahlgren and Gen. Foster have Communication with Sherman.

Joint Force to Co-operate With Him.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

The Richmond papers of Friday, December 2d, have been received. The following is from the *Examiner*, of the 2d: The War Department has allowed the fact to leak out that a cavalry fight has taken place somewhere in Georgia, probably in the vicinity of Millen, resulting in the defeat of the enemy and the capture of Gen. Kilpatrick's hat. This is all the information vouched for in official circles, but outsiders, who seem to have access to State secrets, intimate to their less fortunate acquaintances that the fight referred to was something more than a skirmish, though scarcely to be rated as a battle. They state further that our loss is about seventy killed, wounded and missing; whilst that of the enemy is reported to have been much greater. We have stated everything that has been developed in relation to this affair, and hope our enemy will neither derive information nor comfort from the narration. We, however, add that the news of the New York *Herald*, published yesterday, to the effect that Sherman's advance had reached Millen, is certainly untrue. None of the enemy's cavalry had reached Millen yesterday evening.

Perhaps the fight above alluded to and the loss of General Kilpatrick had had something to do with the delay. We have already intimated our belief that Grant had sent forces to Port Royal and Hilton Head to back up the country and relieve Sherman from his embarrassment, and we are now nearly certain that this advance has been completed, and it having apparently met with a failure. The details will first be heard from the enemy's journals. In the meantime, there is still much reason for us to hope that the issue will be favorable. As to Georgia and the question, whether Sherman shall reach the coast or not. We are satisfied that it will be difficult, if not impossible, for him to reach Savannah, and we are sanguine in the belief that he will aim at some port more to the southward.

From the *Sentinel* of December 2nd: Our exchanges on Saturday last, the latest day received at the time of writing this, are exceedingly communicative of the movements of our own troops and Generals, but know comparatively little of the movements of Sherman. The situation of his main force is alleged to be positively a mystery. The movements they chronicle seem to be confined to Georgia and the Carolinas. The suspicion they express is that these exhibitions upon his flanks are intended by Sherman to mask his main army and conceal his march. All seem to think him to be near Savannah, and are confident that he is in the Confederate rear in the Atlantic coast about twenty miles south of Savannah, in Liberty County. The forces which have come to the North of the Oconee are alleged to be but very few in numbers and to be limited in their operations to reconnoitering and picketing. Meanwhile Sherman is supposed to be moving down behind the Ocouee which he need not cross at all if Brunswick be his goal. His course in that event would be to cross the Ohoopee near the mouth and move down behind or South of the Attamaita. We extract some sentences of news from papers in whose ideas we have been producing in the above, from the Augusta *Chronicle* of November 26th.

A gentleman connected with a scouting party of the Augusta Battalion, returned from Greensboro, under date of November 23d, as follows: There is no enemy North of the line of the Georgia Railroad, nor any on this side of Oconee river. A party of Yankees passed through Green county on Sunday. This is the greatest number that have ever been seen this side of the Oconee. The rumor saying that the enrolling officer in Greene county was killed, is untrue. About a thousand Yankee cavalry have been encamped for the past few days at Hides' mill, between Eatonton and Watson's Ferry. Negro scouts report that they speak of moving to another section. Much property has been destroyed in Jasper and Putnam, such as cotton gins, grist mills, gin houses, and dwelling houses. It was thought in Sparta, on Wednesday, that the enemy's Cavalry and Infantry were moving down the Oconee towards Louisville. It is the current report in the road that Sherman's army is moving down between the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers.

The *Daily Dispatch* of Friday, December 2d, has the following from Georgia:—A cavalry fight, in which we were victorious, took place in East Georgia, on Sunday, the 20th ult. Kilpatrick, in attempting to cross the Savannah river, were attacked by Wheeler. After an obstinate fight they were driven back in the direction of Millen, with very heavy loss. Kilpatrick himself was at one time so closely pressed as to lose his hat, which was recovered by our troopers. This trophy should be laid up in lavendar with Cope's cook, Washburn's pantaloons, and Dalghern's wooden leg. Sherman's main army is moving towards the coast. A battle is expected.

The following official dispatch was received yesterday: Macon, November 27th. General Cooper: General Roddy reports from Corinth on the 20th, that the enemy's gunboats were burning a large storehouse filled with provisions and ammunition, harness and packsaddles. Fifteen pontoon boats were secured by Colonel Hurt, who pressed the enemy alone.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAURKGARD.

The *Whig* of December 2d, says: An official dispatch received last night, stated that the forces had engaged and routed the Yankees at Grahamsville, South Carolina, driving them five miles. The Yankees left their dead on the field. Grahamsville is a village in Beaufort district, about thirty miles northeast from Savannah. The party beaten were evidently troops sent up from Port Royal.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 1st, says: We have information that the enemy's cavalry, six hundred to one thousand strong, is moving on Sparta. They encamped at or near Deverens, last Thursday night, seven miles south of Sparta. Another column was moving for Milledgeville, with artillery. It passed the road leading through Washington county. Our forces in Sparta, and will strike the Central Railroad about Station No. 14. This is the direct line to Savannah from Milledgeville. The column is supposed to be Slocum's, numbering from two to three thousand infantry, and is reported to be moving, in conjunction with the cavalry above mentioned, on Sparta. At Sparta there are no troops except militia, who will fall back by the way of Mayfield, and the other to Sandersville. It is probable that, after ravaging the country about Sparta, it will combine in one column, moving on the road to Savannah.

The Augusta *Sentinel* says:—The enemy's destruction at Milledgeville is said to embrace the State House, the Governor's mansion, the State Library, depot, and other buildings. The report that the asylum was destroyed is contradicted. The rumor that Sherman captured the rebel Governor and Legislature at Milledgeville is incorrect, all the ordnance stores were removed. Three car loads of powder passed through this city, Friday, on the way to Macon, and Governor Brown is rumored that our cavalry are busy in destroying barns, cribs, and anything that may be of use to Sherman, in front of his main army on the Ocmulgee River.

NEW YORK, December 4.

The *World* has the following contents of rebel papers:

The *Dispatch* of the 2d says, seven hundred prisoners have been received at Augusta, and were captured while foraging for Sherman's army.

The correspondent of the Augusta *Chronicle* and *Sentinel* at Sherman's Camp, Ga., Nov. 26th, gives an account of Sherman's march through Georgia, describing through which the Federal troops passed was very generally desolated. Those citizens who remained at home and watched their premises look little to save by way of food and stock. From Milledgeville the Government has been removed. The Governor has pardoned all convicts in the Penitentiary, put arms in their hands, and sent them to the front. Except those put in for life, whom he could not reprieve according to law.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 3.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the Government officials are unusually jubilant over the news from Sherman. The Government possesses means, independent of the Richmond papers and more reliable, of obtaining intelligence of Sherman's movements, is confidently expected that Sherman has not only baffled the rebel Generals, but has so far advanced beyond serious interruption as to leave no doubt of his triumphant success. Gen. Sherman and other Georgia papers, of the 27th ult., and Richmond papers, of the 1st inst., are received, from which the following summary is digested: It appears that an attack was made on East Macon, on Sunday, the 20th ult. The rebels lost a battery, which they subsequently recovered, with a small loss on both sides. The attack was expected to be renewed on the 21st, but it was not, and the rebels came to the conclusion that the movement on Sunday was a feint. It was probably made by a small force of General Slocum's corps, as the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of the 24th ult., says: Slocum's entire Corps went down the west side of the Oconee river previous to the night of the 22d, indicating the intention to pass by Augusta, between that place and Macon, and make for the sea between Savannah and Brunswick. Gov. Brown was in Macon, where he had removed all valuables from Milledgeville.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 24th and 25th ult., contains dispatches stating that on the 24th there was fighting all day at the Oconee bridge, which was held by the rebels. In the evening, the Federals had turned their guns in an opposite direction on the other side of the river, indicating an attack in the rear. Wheeler was crossing eighteen miles below the bridge to aid its defense.

Another dispatch states that the Federals had flanked Gen. Wayne, at Oconee bridge, on the Central Railroad, compelling him to retreat and the Federals also crossed at Ball's Ferry, four miles below the bridge. A later dispatch from Augusta, dated the 23d, to Gen. Hardee at Savannah, states that the enemy have been driven back across the Oconee, and Gen. Wayne has returned to the bridge.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 24th, says, apprehensions prevailed there on the 23d, in consequence of a rumor that dispatches had been received announcing the passage of the Oconee, near Milledgeville, by the enemy, who were reported advancing in the direction of Augusta.

Savannah and Augusta papers of the 25th, state that the force that captured Milledgeville remained there till the evening of the 24th, having burned the State House, Brown's Hotel and the Penitentiary, and captured a small quantity of ammunition.

The main body of Sherman's army was reported on the 24th to be thirteen miles west of Saundersonville, coming towards Savannah, rapidly spreading devastation.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 1st, says the news from Georgia yesterday, the 30th, shows Sherman was gradually approaching the coast, but refrains from giving the direction. He has met with no serious opposition since the repulse at Oconee, but efforts are making to head him off. Wheeler had two victorious engagements with Kilpatrick's cavalry, in which he captured Kilpatrick's hat.

General Hardee telegraphs from Savannah that he left Macon perfectly secure, and was making certain dispositions in that quarter.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 1st says official intelligence of Sherman's movements and present whereabouts was received yesterday, but does not mention said whereabouts. It says only fourteen gunboats and transports were near Port Royal.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 25th says a large fleet is now assembled at Port Royal. Tybee and Dobosa are preparing for Sherman's arrival.

The Savannah *News* thinks Sherman destination is that city.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is collected and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

From Centre to Circumference.

There is no longer any doubt that SHERMAN has conducted his army from the centre to the circumference of the Confederacy, without disaster, check or loss of any kind, except the loss incident to so long a march. His arrival at the chosen point or points, on the coast, is next to an assured fact—Savannah or Beaufort—one or both—being generally accepted as the destination.

The general line of march was the Georgia and the Georgia Central Railroads, running southwesterly from Atlanta to the Atlantic coast. The grand object was to seek a new base—with the view to co-operation with GRANT in new and important movements—Richmond being the objective point. This, rather than what damage, with cost to ourselves, might be inflicted on the rebels, was, we conclude, the essence of the plan, and the principle on which SHERMAN, "like a locomotive," as the rebels say, "rushed through Georgia." It doubtless was almost as hard to leave Macon and Augusta untouched as to take them, but the men and the time they would have cost were more valuable than the temporary possession of those places. The rebels probably realize that if by assembling troops to defend those points they have permitted SHERMAN's army to get through with hardly a scratch, he, not they, made most by the operation.

How deeply humiliated the grand feat has caused the Rebels, to feel—how utterly powerless they have been shown to be, except where their only two armies are operating, the language of the Richmond press agonizingly admits. The following, written while SHERMAN was yet in the heart of Georgia, reflects the whole state of the case, and amounts to a confession not only of weakness as to men, but especially as to generalship.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Wednesday last, says:

"Without sustaining any physical injury from Sherman's successful march to the coast, our cause cannot escape a great moral defeat by a triumphant raid through the heart of the Confederacy. It is neither proper nor profitable to inquire into the wisdom of the side-track strategy; but, at a future day, it will be well, if for nothing else, at least for curiosity, to find out who it was that carefully and successfully succeeded in rendering absolutely useless the Army of Tennessee."

In like strain writes the *Whig*, of the 30th ultimo:

"In the meantime, while we do not affect to be a judge of military matters, we cannot but regret the absence of Hood. When he cut off Sherman's communications above Atlanta, we supposed he intended to fortify himself upon the railroad, and fight him when he came out to restore them. If he should choose a bolder game, the game he is now pursuing, we thought of course Hood was to follow in his rear, and cut off all communication in that direction, while all Georgia was to rise in his front; we could see nothing better for Sherman's army than absolute annihilation. But, it seems, that our calculations were all wrong. Hood plays no part in this interesting drama; his army has been sent entirely off away across the Tennessee River, and at the last accounts was doing nothing most vigorously. We do not know who planned this campaign, nor are we competent to pronounce judgment on military matters. But it does appear to us that the people pursued in this case are precisely resemble that pursued in several others of not very ancient occurrence, which sent a portion of Bragg's forces to Vicksburg just before he was attacked by Rosecrans, and which dispatched Longstreet to Tennessee at the critical moment when Grant had assembled all his forces, from all quarters, and was about to make his attack at Missionary Ridge. It may be a highly strictly military, but it is very much in opposition to common sense, which tells us that, "*extera paribus*," two men are stronger than one, and that if it be an object to defeat an enemy, it is certainly best to have as large a force as possible to do it with. Hood's men have been for weeks without an enemy before them. In that time they might have been at Macon, in Sherman's rear, and were they there, Sherman's destruction would be inevitable, so at least it seems to us.

"Let us, however, hope for the best, and, among other good things, that the President (Jeff. Davis) will stay at home when the Southern armies meet with any more bad luck. Let the men who have to fight the campaign plan it. Even Napoleon declined to make a General under his orders follow a plan he had sketched for him when he found he had one of his own. 'Mine is the best' he said, 'but it is better to let him follow his own.' Let our Generals follow their own plans. If they are not fit to be trusted thus far, they are not fit to command the armies."

There is a dolefulness in this strain which could have had its origin in nothing but a sense of utter hopelessness.

The Richmond papers of Friday do not disguise that SHERMAN can reach Savannah or Port Royal, or both, at will, but think that he will aim at Savannah. They assert that the number of Federal prisoners has not been diminished but increased by several hundred, but they admit he has met with but little resistance on his march through Georgia. They as much as concede that SHERMAN will be able to take both Savannah and Charleston and form a junction with Grant, but even then, they say, the strength of the Confederacy will not be deminished one iota. In short, it is conceded that SHERMAN has had his own way, and is likely to continue to have it, the only question being, what will he do next?

On this point we have some clue in the movements of General FOSTER at Beaufort, and in the fact that a formidable fleet of gun boats have congregated at Port Royal, to say nothing about the disputed report that BURNSIDE has gone South with a considerable force. The inference is natural that the coast is to be visited at different points; and it is by no means certain that Augusta, which may be reached by the river from Savannah, is not to be included in the objective points.

Not only will the full particulars of SHERMAN's great exploit soon report themselves, but his future movements will be developed at an early day. There is not the least anxiety in the case. The country will feel content to wait in the belief that the unfolding will be but the continuation of the same masterly policy, guided by the same hand, that has just caused to be written one of the most remarkable pages in military history.

The Lake Tunnel at Chicago.

Our Chicago friends are getting into raptures on the prospect of the great lake tunnel, which is to extend two miles out from the shore, being completed. Already they begin to compare themselves to the "beautiful Venice," and they go into historical convulsions over the ancient curiosities of their own town, when water was first introduced—in those days when "minnows infested the shallow water at the mouth of the pipe, and not unfrequently managed it so as to pop out into their glasses; potatoes and tea kettles, sometimes 'alive and kicking,' but oftener in a state of putrefaction." The tunnel was determined upon to avoid this disagreeable difficulty. The excavation has progressed upwards of eleven hundred and twenty feet already, and at that extreme point gas has been discovered which burns with a steady, bluish flame eclipsing the light of the workmen's lamps. The *Journal* says "No buried cities have been run against, nor bones of mastadon been exhumed." However, as gas has been discovered, we may expect that when the Chicagoians begin to drink from the fountain of the lake, they will "outshine everybody."

Movements of the Western Army.

In the course of a discussion in the U. S. Christian Commission Convention at Indianapolis, last week, it came out entirely accidentally from some of the delegates that 40,000 troops had just left Missouri for Thomas' army, and another large body had come up the Mississippi, bound on the same glorious errand of taking care of Hood, while Sherman is doing his great task.

U. S. Attorney General.

The Hon. JOSEPH HOLT having declined the appointment of Attorney General, the President is reported to have tendered the position to the Hon. JAMES SPEED, of Kentucky, and it is believed he will accept.

What Mr. Seward Has Said to Brazil.

It is asserted that immediately on becoming possessed of the facts relating to the capture of the Anglo-rebel privateer Florida, in the port of Bahia, Mr. SEWARD sent a communication to Brazil, which is expected to prove satisfactory to that Government. As to the tenor of the communition there has been considerable surmise, it being the belief of some that it was simply an apology for the act, a disclaimer of any knowledge of it, and a repudiation of the conduct of the officers who committed it; while others are of the opinion that, in addition to this, an offer has been made to give up the Florida, and restore the officers and crew taken on board of her.

This is, of course, mere conjecture; and as the State Department has a commendable habit of keeping its own secrets, it is to be presumed nothing more definite will be known except in the regular course.

In the Washington *Chronicle*, of Friday, is given the exhaustive examination, by Senator SUMNER, of the question of international law and usage in cases similar to that of the Florida, but more especially the cases wherein England has violated that law. It is admitted that the true exposition is, that "it is by no means lawful to attack or take an enemy in the port of a neutral power who is in amity with both parties." Although numerous cases are cited wherein England has violated this principle, it is not pretended that this rule should not govern, even in the case of the Florida, where one of the parties is a spurious Government, without a single port of entry, and without a Court of Admiralty in which to try cases; in a word, a piratical power, without a navy or ship that is not essentially piratical in its character.

This exposition of international law is prominently brought before the public in the editorial columns of the *Chronicle*, in a manner that seems to indicate that it will be the rule of our Government in the special case under discussion. Especial significance is given to the burning of the French ships at Lagos, in 1759, within the territorial jurisdiction of Portugal. A British fleet, under Admiral BOSCAWEN, failing in with an inferior French fleet, the latter took refuge near the coast. What ensued is thus described in the cotemporary memoirs of HORACE WALPOLE: "They made a running fight, but could not escape the vigilance and bravery of BOSCAWEN. Two of their largest ships were taken; two others forced on shore and burned, in one of which was the commander, who was wounded in both legs, and expired soon after. Portugal vehemently complained, and demanded satisfaction of Great Britain. In Great Britain, WILLIAM PITT, afterwards Lord CHATHAM, was at the head of affairs, teaching his country to be successful in wars as in commerce, and filling the world with English renown. He met this question promptly. In his instructions to the British Minister at Lisbon, written before the Portuguese complaint had reached him, dated at Whitehall, September 12, 1759, and marked "most secret," he says:

"In case you shall find that any violence has actually been committed by his Majesty's ships against the immunities of the coasts of Portugal, the King will require that you should express in the strongest terms to the Count de Oeyras (afterwards Marquis of Pombal) and to the other ministers the extreme pain which such a most unfortunate incident must give to the King as soon as the certain knowledge of it shall reach his Majesty. * * * * *

"At the same time, in case there has actually been a violation of territory on our part, you will take care to avail yourself of all the circumstances of extenuation of a nature to soften the impressions which the first sense of any insult on that coast may have made. But you will be particularly attentive not to employ any favorable circumstances to justify what the law of nations condemns, but you will insensibly throw the same into your conversation with insinuation and address, as considerations which it is to be hoped may prevent all asperity between two courts so mutually disposed to each other and whose interests are so inseparable."

And the letter closes by declaring that:

"His Majesty has nothing more really at heart than to give, as far as he can with honor, to the King of Portugal all reasonable satisfaction in his power in case it really can be done with another, upon an incident so totally unforseen and without intention of offence."

Then follows a postscript, as follows:

"P. S. Though we have not been supplied by the above words, all reasonable satisfaction, so far as his Majesty can with honor, that there are things which his Majesty could not possibly in any account explain away, I have thought it may not be improper, for your more certain guidance, expressly to signify to you that any personal mark on a great admiral, who has done so essential service to his country, or on any one under his command, is totally inadmissible, as well as the idea of restoring the ships of war taken. You will, therefore, in case the proper reparation with the Portuguese Minister, any suggestion pointing to either of those methods of satisfaction should be thrown out, take especial care to say enough to shut the door entirely against any expectation of this kind; being, at the same time, particularly attentive to avoid, in the manner, everything that can carry the air of peremptoriness or harshness. I am further directed by his command, for your private information, that, if the circumstances of the supposed grievance should come out to be of sufficient magnitude, such is the King's earnest desire to give the most public and ostensible satisfaction to the King of Portugal, that his Majesty will not, I believe, be averse to sending an extraordinary mission on this occasion."

The extraordinary embassy promised in this postscript was sent to Lisbon; and here we have another letter of Mr. PITT, dated at Whitehall, May 30, 1760, and marked "most secret," in this letter he declares anew "the King's immutable and affectionate concern for the dignity and independency of the crown of Portugal," and enjoins upon his embassador "to forbear entering into much controversial reasoning," and "to accompany his answer with all possible gentleness and cordiality of manner, and with the most conciliating and amicable expressions." It seems that the Portuguese Minister proposed to demand the restitution of the ships, but this was followed by "the friendly and confidential declaration '*that a compliance therewith was not expected.*'" Mr. PITT was anxious to avoid any such demand, as "an invidious use would not fail to be made of it by enemies, and perhaps by neutral powers." From the "Memoirs of POMBAL," we learn how the British ambassador acquitted himself. The glimpse there given is as follows:

"The King of England sent an ambassador extraordinary to Lisbon to demand the satisfaction which was demanded. It was Lord Kinnoul who was charged with it, and who acquitted himself of this commission as the Count d'Oeyras (Marquis of Pombal) and his colleagues declared openly and in full audience, composed of the foreign ministers, that the English officers who burnt the French vessels on the coast of Lagos were reprehensible, and that on this account the King his master sent him to Lisbon, in order to testify that he had no part in it, and that it was contrary to his orders that any had committed that act of hostility for which he made reparation."

The ships were not restored, and no indemnity was given.

We infer that, with more frankness and greater directness, Mr. SEWARD has made this case substantially a precedent for his course in the case of the Florida: and we conclude that from the above we are permitted to gain some idea of the character of the Secretary's dispatches, relied on to satisfy Brazil and end the case.

An Oratorical Prodigy.

DUDLEY WALLER, a boy only eight years of age, is now making a Western tour, entertaining, as he goes, the people of the cities on his route, by his accomplished elocution and wonderful exhibition of faithful memory. This precocious boy was left an orphan when three years of age. His elocution, both in intonation and attitude, is represented as being wonderful, while his memory appears to be completely charged with gems of the language, both in poetry and prose. In all other respects, the little fellow is only a child. He enjoys excellent health. Doubtless we may have a visit from this young gentleman sometime during the winter.

DISCOVERY OF A RICH IRON MINE IN MORGANTOWN, BERKS COUNTY.—A correspondent of the Reading *Journal* makes a valuable communication to that journal announcing the discovery of a rich iron mine in that county. He says: Mr. David Lykens, who has always been a hard laboring man, and who has been employed the greater part of his life in mining, discovered, some eight days ago, one of the largest veins of iron ore in Conestoga Valley. After making known his discovery to a Mr. James O'Neil, they commenced in procuring a lease on twelve acres, from Messrs. D. Mast, D. Byler, M. Hartz, and J. Shurtz, whose lands meet at the place of discovery. The first taken out was in the centre of the twelve acres, which will give them quite a large space to work on. The mine is located about three fourths of a mile from Morgan-town. The ore is primitive, and of the very best description. They have taken out some eighty tons in five days, and this is only a beginning. The vein is eighteen feet thick, and has every appearance of holding out for years. This rich discovery, it is to be hoped, will repay Mr. Lykens for his trials and hardships in former years. He is deserving of it, and the best wishes of the community are with him. Mr. David Mast, one of our wealthiest farmers, is getting ready to erect a furnace near the mine, and in a short time the coals in that locality, which reared their heads high toward the dome of heaven, will know their place no more.

Ralph Waldo Emerson commenced his opening lecture of a series, to be delivered before the Parker Fraternity, in Boston, by saying that he "congratulated his countrymen upon the omens of the hour. The people have this autumn expressed their decision that the nation shall be a nation, not a mere meeting and parting, of passengers on the street corner. The unity of our country must be sustained by force; such is the decision by the people sobered by the calamities of war, the immense loss of life, the heavy burdens of taxation."

RECRUITING IN NEW YORK.—It is a long time since enlistments in New York were so numerous as at the present time. Many persons offer themselves as substitutes, and are accepted as such, one year men receiving each $210 bounty; two-years' men $430, and three-years' men $650.

A Clear Case of Distrust.

More than a month has elapsed since the rebels broached distinctly the idea of arming their slaves, and upward of two weeks have elapsed since the rebel Congress came together, but nothing has been done to put it in practice. Indeed, it seems to have fallen dead, and simply because the rebel leaders do not dare to trust the slaves with guns in their hands. It is said that in solitary cases the slaves have been organized to fight for the rebellion, but the proposition to arm three hundred thousand, or some other considerable number, for all that has been made known to the public, has failed to elicit a favorable response. It is barely possible that the question may have been favorably considered in the secret sessions of which the Rebel press so much complain; but that is scarcely probable.

The idea of arming slaves was the immediate result of the sore need of more men to fight the rebellion out, and the hopelessness of procuring them from any other quarter. It was a distinct admission of the extremity to which the rebellion had been reduced; and the refusal by the rebel Congress and leaders, after examining the question, to adopt the measure, is another distinct admission to the effect that difficult as is the problem involved in the present stage of the rebellion, it finds no solution in the proposition to arm the slaves, but that such a policy would complicate the crisis under which the South is laboring.

The London *Times* hailed the proposition with unfeigned delight, as a grand stroke for the Rebels, and wondered why it had not been done before. The wonder was natural enough with one who believed the slaves might be trusted. But when the *Times* comes to understand that the South dares not arm the slaves, it will understand that that which was supposed to be the source of strength is, in reality, the source of weakness, and a growing embarrassment. Thus, that which the Englishman supposed to be the bulwark of the South, is not only unable to assist it in its great distress, but in more respects than one, is becoming the cause of its destruction.

If ever an occasion was to arise for employing slaves in behalf of the rebellion, it was while SHERMAN was marching through Georgia to the sea-board, when they could be employed, if not as soldiers, in a variety of ways in obstructing his progress. His line of march was through regions into which have been driven nearly all the remaining slaves of the South. But instead of employing them to resist the invader, it will be found that the great concern of the Rebels has been how to keep them from joining him.

It remains to be seen how successful they have been in this respect. It is already certain that the slaves were not used to hinder the triumphal progress of SHERMAN through the Confederacy. And it does not seem likely that they are to be employed by the South to any very great extent as soldiers.

General Intelligence.

A new military commission commenced its sittings at Harrisburg on Thursday morning. Its members are Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Rowley, Brevet Brig. Gen. Roy Stone, Colonel 149th Pa. Volunteers; Capt. D. B. Lee, Commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, and Capt. H. L. Johnson, Assist. Adjutant General, U. S. Volunteers, Judge Advocate. Wm. Williams, a Rebel spy, was the first person placed on trial.

A new weekly paper is about isto be issued in New York somewhat on the plan of the London *Punch* and the Paris *Figaro*, after which latter journal it is to be named. It is to be edited by "a gentleman from Europe, of great literary abilities and of note in both the musical and dramatic world." It is to have correspondents in London, Paris, Leipsic, Moscow, Nankin, and Canton, and will publish supplements, catalogues of music, &c. It is to be to New York what Aristophanes was to Athens, what Terence was to Rome, what *Punch* is to London and *Figaro* is to Paris.

The Provisional Theological Seminary of the Catholic province of New York, at Troy, was dedicated on Thursday.

A New York correspondent says: Mr. Archbald, the English Consul at this port, has his hands full, just at present. Nearly all of the general business is transacted by the Vice Consul, while his less fortunate superior is engaged in listening to the doleful notifications of British citizenship sent him by Anglo-rebels who have been incarcerated on charge or suspicion in connection with the late arsons, and in protecting the rights and property of all entitled to his interference. Most of the persons who are incarcerated upon these charges have claimed protection from her Majesty's agent, and during my recent visit to the Tombs, in proof of innocence as of phosphorus, that Black Republican despotism is worrying them without cause or color of law.

Good wood commands $8 00 per cord at Lafayette, Indiana.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Herald* of the 3d ult. says:—The passenger express train on the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, going west, Thursday morning, met with an accident near Camerou, which resulted in the wounding of some thirty passengers. Accidents happen altogether too often on that road for any one to travel over it with any degree of safety. If the Superintendent were to devote less of his time to politics and more to the road, perhaps the accidents would not be so common.

The New Albany, Indiana, *Ledger* says business in New Albany is unusually active for the season. The receipts of produce are very heavy, and an active demand makes the markets very lively.

Forty thousand persons in Montreal, or about one-third of the population, get their living, directly or indirectly, from the manufacture of boots and shoes.

"Our city authorities," says the Detroit *Tribune*, "have come in possession of authentic information which fully warrants the belief that an incendiary attack is on the point of being made upon our city by rebel desperadoes, in which they are expected to have the co-operation of some 200 lawless characters who are now in our midst. The latter class is composed of bounty-jumpers and others of desperate fortunes who have no means of obtaining an honest livelihood, and who are ready to connect themselves with any scheme that seems to promise a chance of obtaining plunder."

All policies of marine insurance on the western lakes expired at noon on Wednesday, Nov. 30th.

The total number of bushels of salt inspected at Syracuse, N. Y., from January 1st to November 25th, 1864, was 7,251,562, a decrease, as compared with the same time last year, of 496,750 bushels.

Union majorities for President, are reported officially as follows: Minnesota, 7,669; Indiana, 20,169; Ohio, 59,418; Massachusetts, 77,997; Connecticut, 2,306; Wisconsin, a little over 17,000.

There were only six fires in Detroit in the month of October and November. The loss over insurance was $1,500.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, writes from Arizonia Territory: "There are indications of a promising character in regard to auriferous quartz, and practical operations may demonstrate their exceeding richness. But at present there is not in this region of the territory a shaft or tunnel one hundred feet deep. It has been completely settled that the value of quartz lodes cannot be determined by an examination of the surface rock. As yet, only a few masters have been put in operation for the crushing of surface rock. The results have in most instances been favorable. There are hundreds of lodes that prospects surface rock as favorable as those upon which work had been done. But for the present they are not only undemonstrated, but wholly unproductive." He adds the following list of prices: (in greenbacks) Bacon $1 50; Flour, $34 per hundred pounds; Sugar and Coffee, $1 25 per pound; Potatoes, $1 per pound; Onions, $1 25 per pound; Beans, $1 20 per pound; Beef, fresh, 25c. per pound; Whisky, $14 to $18 per gallon, 50c. per dram; Pine boards, $2 per thousand feet; labor from $3 to $8 per day.

Torpedo boats are being built in Patterson, N. J. Their design is by Major Ramsey.

Two trip hammers are being erected in Patterson, N. J., each weighing six tons. They will have a fall of seven feet, striking twenty-ton blows.

A convention of delegates of the Christian Commission has just been held at Indianapolis, for the purpose of mutual consideration as the promoting of a more efficient and united action in the armies of the Cumberland and the Mississippi. There were twenty-five delegates present, representing the following cities: Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Peoria, Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland, Wheeling, Louisville and Indianapolis. There were also Field Agents from Nashville and Memphis, and Rev. W. E. Boardman and Rev. Lemuel Moss, Secretaries of the Central Commission at Philadelphia. Judge Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, was Chairman, and G. H. McIlwaine, of Peoria, was Secretary.

The Cincinnati Company have advanced the price of gas thirty per cent., or from $2 50 to $3 25 per 1,000 feet.

Personal.

Edward Cantwell, charged with the murder of McGinnis, two years ago in Philadelphia, surrendered himself to a Lieutenant of Police, in that city, on Thursday.

A little boy named Henry Carney; residing at Gloucester, New Jersey, a day or two ago endeavored to chase a ferocious dog, when it turned on him, threw him to the ground, and gnawed both ears off, tore the scalp from the head and flesh from the face, besides inflicting injuries about the hands and the body of the unfortunate child. The lad was picked up in an insensible condition; lock-jaw set in, followed by death.

Dennis and Patrick Keating, brothers, in New York, got into a quarrel on Thursday, when Dennis shot Patrick, who died.

Albert J. Fish, residing in Detroit, committed suicide on Friday, the 25th ult.

An insane man named John Donovan, who was confined in the Tombs prison, New York, killed two of his fellow-prisoners on Friday.

Rev. James Prestley, D.D., of this city, is to preach in the U. P. Church, Hoboken, N. J., next Sunday.

Our Washington Correspondence.

The Storm Ceased—Perils and Pleasures of the Streets—Prices Terrific—Vandalism at the White House—Sherman the Crazy General—Grau's Opera Company Coming to Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

We have just passed through a week of delightful Indian Summer. Scarcely a cloud has been visible, and the sun's warm rays—with gentle breezes following the Potomac from the Ocean and Bay, have entirely dried up the deep mud made by the previous fortnight of rain in torrents. The roads have again become solid, and the streets of Washington tolerable to pedestrians.

It gives one the *blues* to even think of the horrible wading and searching we will have, during the long winter, to find bottom when we attempt the navigation of one of the street crossings. We masculines have some sort of a chance with our long boots—but the feminines—heaven bless their precious ankles and sweet souls! they must throw modesty to the winds and have none of it. For once their ankles, it matters not whether tempting or heavenly, cannot be hid, unless in a mud-puddle.

Last week, on several occasions, when our mud flood was at its height, I acted as ferryman for several fair ones, anxious to cross F street near Tenth. Each passenger cost me a dime to have my "boots shined up," and to save the little urchins from continually bellowing out to me, "run 'em up." But all this was cheap, compared with the extreme felicity one enjoys when hailed by a blushing angel with, "Please, sir, help me to cross." "Yes, ma'am, I'd say: and up, like a child, into my arms I'd take the precious creature, and heroically, at the risk of my life, land her on the other side Jordan. On two occasions I clasped my load pretty tightly, fearing it might fall into the "everlasting slough," and in her fear she would say, "Oh, my!" and I said, "Don't be afraid," and squeezed harder, just to make her feel safe, which she did! Blues, or no blues, who would not love to live in Washington, and be glad to pay a dime per head for the glorious privilege of acting ferryman among the fairies navigating the streets of a fashionable city?

Some of the people coming from the North on a visit to this magnificent city of distances and mud, after seeing how their money goes into the pockets of hotel keepers sharks and buzzards generally—who have located in every nook and corner of the place, and always on the lookout for new comers, they soon get the hang of the thing, and commence by trying their hands on the costly tapestry, carpets, and fixings generally about the residence of Father Abraham. Of late the thing has been carried to such an extent as to entirely disfigure portions of the house, and cause a special watch to be set, and the rest of several ladies, with their escorts of the sterner sex, caught in the act of pocketing whole yards of costly window curtains. Memento seekers had better hereafter confine their operations to some other quarter than Father Abraham's abode.

Up to this writing not over twenty members of Congress have arrived in the city. The prices of living seem rather stiff even for members of Congress to come on before they are compelled to. There is a fair prospect that the price of board will advance to six or seven dollars per day before the holidays.

The news from every field of operations connected with our armies is most cheering. That crazy General Sherman—who was actually laid on the shelf, scarcely two years ago, as deranged, because he said it would take two hundred thousand men to clean out Kentucky—seems to occupy the leisure moments of everybody, high and low, from the pulpit to the bar-room, and his merits and demerits, sanity and insanity, are the only subjects of discussion, day and night.

Next week Grau's Opera Company commence a brief season at Grover's Theatre, and, rain or shine, we are bound to have a week of pleasure. The seats for the whole week have all been taken, and hundreds have been left out unable to procure places. The rush to see and hear this opera company whenever they perform is astonishing. I learn that they will perform in Pittsburgh about the first week in January.

S. C.

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE.

Dedicatory Services—Mr. Chase's Oration—Other Addresses—Sale of Scholarships—Donations—College Location.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MOUNT UNION, OHIO, Dec. 2.

A large and appreciative audience having assembled on the 1st inst. in the new and magnificent edifice of Mount Union College; the meeting was called to order by Rev. O. N. Hartshorn, L. L. D., President of the College, and the organization was perfected by electing Colonel S. D. Harris, editor of the Ohio *Farmer*, President; and Colonel S. C. Porter, Colonel W. Steadman, Colonel S. Ball, and Hon. J. A. Ambie, Vice-Presidents; and J. T. Brooks, Esq., Hon. J. K. Ruckenbrod, Secretaries. After music by the Mount Union Choir, and prayer by Rev. Dr. Reid, of Cincinnati,

Hon. S. P. Chase was introduced, and proceeded to deliver an eloquent and masterly oration. His theme involved the nature, means, and value of education, and its importance to the preservation and prosperity of our country. He traced the remote causes of the Disunion and fiendish rebellion in our country to radical defects in Southern education. He demonstrated that our free and republican institutions could not prosper nor long exist without fostering and liberally supporting our Common Schools and Colleges. He argued the paramount claims of science and of higher education, and claimed that every boy and girl of the land was equally and justly entitled, through primary and college instruction, in the same schools, at the expense of the State, and that under the fostering patronage of the Christian Church, more than one-third of the investment funds of all the colleges of Ohio have been obtained during the past year.

The speaker then compared the relative objects, growth, and usefulness of American and European colleges, and closed by referring to the history, character and success of Mount Union College, and by invoking upon its brighter future the continued munificence of an appreciating public, and of an all-wise Providence.

The meeting took a recess until evening, when the people re assembled to hear addresses from Rev. J. M. Bird, D. D., editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, and late President of Genesseee College, N. Y., and from Hon. E. E. White, State School Commissioner of Ohio. At the close of the addresses, which were of a very high order, and which were delivered with marked and happy effect, the religious dedicatory services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Reid, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. I. M. Baird, D. D., of the Pittsburgh Conference.

During the interval of the afternoon and evening addresses, the Rev. John McCarty, the college agent, sold scholarships amounting to between three and four thousand dollars, and received some donations.

The college is located in a very moral, healthy, and enterprising community, near Alliance, Ohio, and is now engaged in securing a permanent endowment of three hundred thousand dollars, and has already received amounts indicating entire success.

The N. Y. *Post* thinks that should it turn out that the destruction of the Florida was ordered by some one in the employ of the government in order to get rid of a disagreeable case of international law, we know of no punishment too severe to be meted out to the wretches who could inflict upon our national reputation a disgrace so mean. Even if the accident was the result of carelessness, this neglicence becomes under the circumstances equivalent to a crime. The folds that our concern with the Florida, up to this time, has been that of trustees or guardians. She was seized by us but she was not our property; she was in our hands, but only as a trust to be sacredly preserved until the courts should decide upon the justice of her capture or the necessity of her restoration. That any miscief should happen to her while thus under our care, is too grave a misfortune to be lightly regarded; such an accident as this compromises the fair fame of the government and the nation; and we can better afford to build Jeff. Davis a fleet of Floridas than tolerate anything which degrades our character for the strictest probity, in ever so slight a degree.

MAKING "A VETERAN" OF OLD ABE.—We were greatly amused at the remarks of one of Uncle Sam's German boys in regard to the Presidential canvass. It is too good to be lost. Said the sturdy Teuton: "I goes for Olt Abe, by tam! Olt Abe he likes the soldier boy. Ven he serves tree years, he gives him four hundred dollar, and re-enlist him, and make him von veteran. Now Olt Abe he serve four years. By tams, we re-enlist him four more years and make *von veteran of him.*—*Tiffin Tribune.*

A banquet was given to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, at the Assembly Building, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening. Judge Kelly made a speech, and after Mr. Colfax had responded appropriately, Hon. Myer Stronse spoke, asserting that he always had advocated, and always would advocate, a vigorous prosecution of the war.

DIED:

BAYARD—In Versailles township, on Saturday morning, December 3, Colonel GEO. A. BAYARD, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Connellsville Railroad Depot, and proceed to Allegheny Cemetery on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DICKSON—On Sabbath evening, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of her husband, Thomas Dickson, Sr., 627 Liberty street, MARY DICKSON, in the 74th year of her age.

Notice of the time and place of the funeral will appear in to-morrow's papers.

PURE INODOROUS GLYCERINE

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Pure Inodorous Glycerine.
Pure Inodorous Glycerine.

Pure Old Castile Soap. Glycerine Soap.
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For the above goods, at the lowest possible prices, go to

N. McCLARRAN & CO.'S Drug Store,
45 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth st.
no26

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between C. Hanway, J. Phillips, S. H. Baker and W. S. Jackson, is dissolved by mutual consent, to date from November 1st, 1864.

C. HANWAY,
J. PHILLIPS,
S. H. BAKER,
W. S. JACKSON.

de2-3t

CITY MATTERS.

ENROLLMENT OF THE 23D DISTRICT.—The following are the numbers of men on the several rolls of the 23d district, subject to draft, as officially reported on the 30th of November, 1864:

Allegheny County.—1st ward, Allegheny, 575; 2d ward, Allegheny, 600; 3d ward, Allegheny, 722; 4th ward, Allegheny, 1,068; Manchester, 388; McClure township, 214; Ross township, 159; Ohio township, 106; Sewickley township, 49; Sewickley borough, 79; Franklin township, 56; Marshall township, 65; Pine township, 68; McCandless township, 81; Richland township, 61; Hampton township, 83; Shaler township, 228; Reserve township, 215; Duquesne borough, 227; Sharpsburg borough, 153; Indiana township, 218; West Deer township, 96; East Deer township, 97; Tarentum borough, 87; Fawn township, 62; Harrison township, 29.

Butler County.—Buffalo township, 102; Clinton township, 73; Middlesex township, 92; Adams township, 94; Cranberry township, 116; Jackson township, 193; Zellenople borough, 35; Forward township, 91; Penn township, 93; Jefferson township, 57; Saxonburg borough, 25; Winfield township, 42; Clearfield township, 29; Summit township, 47; Butler township, 96; Butler borough, 154; Connoquenessing township, 109; Lancaster township, 108; Muddycreek township, 100; Franklin township, 114; Centre township, 74; Oakland township, 82; Donegal township, 34; Millerstown borough, 8; Parkview township, 81; Concord township, 69; Clay township, 104; Brady township, 65; Worth township, 111; Slippery Rock township, 154; Cherry township, 37; Washington township, 74; Parker township, 77; Allegheny township, 50; Venango township, 46; Marion township, 49; Mercer township, 74.

Armstrong County.—Perry township, 196; Brady's Bend, 274; Sugar creek, 77; Washington, 83; Franklin, 256; Worthington, 6; Borough, 16; N. Buffalo township, 98; S. Buffalo township, 133; Freeport Borough, 102; Leechburg Borough, 43; Apollo Borough, 48; Allegheny township, 177; Kiskiminenas township, 138; Burrell township, 84; Plum creek, 103; Elderton Borough, 21; Kittanning township, 68; Manor township, 68; Kittanning Borough, 228; Valley township, 85; Pine township, 178; Madison township, 95; Manoning township, 138; Redbank township, 116; Wayne township, 158; Cowanshannock, 118.

It is very desirable that these rolls should be still further purged and corrected, by striking from them the names of men now in service; of men who have already served two years or upward; of men over forty-five years of age; of those manifestly or permanently disabled; of aliens; and of those who died since the last enrolment was made; and also by the addition of the names of young men who have arrived at the age of twenty years, and of any others whose names ought to be enrolled.

To prove alienage requires the affidavit of the party, in proper person, supported by the oath of two subscribing witnesses, who must be citizens.

To prove age requires the formal affidavit of the party, corroborated by the oath of two subscribing witnesses, together with the best testimony the party can procure, such as a regular family record, which ought always to be brought, or a copy of it, certified by a magistrate, endorsed on the affidavit. The next best is the oath of one or both parents, who, if living, ought to be the subscribing witnesses. Then the testimony of older brothers or sisters, and so on, being the best that can be offered.

In other cases the testimony of any good citizen is sufficient. The Board earnestly invite the co-operation of district committees, magistrates and citizens in this work, alike advantageous to themselves and to the Government.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A destructive fire occurred on the corner of Penn and Hand Streets about five o'clock on Saturday morning, which was first discovered in the oil yard of Messrs. O. C. Brown & Co. The office of the firm is a small two-story building, and the fire caught against the back of it in the yard, communicated to the oil, and in a few minutes the yard was a sheet of flame. Fifty barrels of refined, and a considerable quantity of crude oil was destroyed. A stable on the lot was also burned, together with a horse belonging to Mr. Wade Hampton, valued at $500. The building was saved in a damaged condition, but the books and accounts of the firm were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $8,000, upon which there is no insurance. Some allege that the fire was the work of an incendiary, while others claim that it was accidentally caused by a negro emptying hot cinders in the yard of the building.

The firemen were promptly on the ground, and by great exertions succeeded in keeping the fire confined to the yard. The firemen of Allegheny rendered very efficient aid, and are entitled to the thanks of the citizens in the neighborhood.

SENT TO JAIL.—Mrs. Catherine Kearney made information on Saturday before Mayor Lowry, charging Philip Penner, and others, with a violent assault and battery, with criminal intent upon her person. The prosecutrix occupies a room in a house near the point, and Friday night Penner, and two or three others, entered her room and attempted the outrage complained of. The woman was considerably bruised, having been kicked and beaten by the ruffians. Penner was committed to jail in default of bail, and a warrant was issued for the other defendants.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—John Aiken, of this city, has been awarded a contract at St. Louis for furnishing Government three hundred head of beef cattle per week, at $12 20.

☞ **Oysters for Family Use.**—Breen & McCoy, No. 2 Sixth street, keep constantly on hand a large and fresh stock of shell, fish, and packed, and can oyate s, among which may be found an article put up expressly for family use. They are an extra fine article, and cannot but satisfy those who purchase them.

☞ **Books, &c., for the People.**—Send for management catalogue. Address W. E. Hiltown, 11 Spruce street, New York.

The Daily Commercial

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING TERMS.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE COMMERCIAL at the following rates, from which there will be no variation:

10 Lines, or 0-8 Inch. One Square.	Daily.	Three Times a Week.	Two Times a Week.	One Time a Week.	Weekly.
One time	75				
Two times	1 25				
Three times	1 75				
Four times	2 25				
Five times	2 50				
One week	3 00	1 70	1 25	80	75
Seven times	3 50	1 90	1 40	90	
Eight times	3 75	2 10	1 55	1 00	
Nine times	4 00	2 30	1 70	1 10	
Ten times	4 75	2 50	1 85	1 25	
Eleven times	4 95	2 70	2 00	1 35	
Two weeks	5 00	2 90	2 20	1 45	1 40
Three weeks	6 00	4 00	3 00	2 00	2 00
One month	7 50	5 00	3 75	2 50	2 60
Two months	11 25	8 00	6 00	3 75	4 75
Three months	13 75	9 15	6 85	4 55	6 75
Six months	20 75	13 85	10 40	6 90	12 00
Nine months	27 00	18 00	13 50	9 00	16 25
One year	35 00	21 50	16 00	10 70	20 00

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square changeable one time each week, confined to the individual business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 Times a week.	Twice a week.	Once a week.
One month	9 25	6 00	4 70	3 60
Three months	17 50	11 25	8 00	5 00
Six months	24 00	15 00	15 75	10 25
One year	40 00	25 00	24 00	14 00

☞ Business or Local Notices, under head of "CITY AFFAIRS," TWENTY CTS. per line, each insertion.

Special Notices, TEN CTS. per line, each insertion.
Death Notices each insertion.....50 cents.
Marriage Notices, " .....75 "

LINES

On the death of Sergeant N. C. Willard, 15th Penna. Vols., who recently died in a Southern prison of typhoid fever, aged 22 years.

The struggle's past for thee, my friend,
Thy last sad march is done!
Life's brief campaign for thee has closed,
And death the victory's won;
Who oft through battle's fiery fray
Had passed unscathed, yet fell
By fever's more destructive fire
Than rebel shot or shell.

Hard was thy fate, to perish thus,
In youth's delicious prime,
Afar from kindred, home and friends,
And from thy native clime,
While deemed by those who loved the best
Secure from hostile snares;
Alas for them! they never more
Shall clasp thy hand in theirs.

Ah! little deemed ye parents fond,
When last ye blessed your son,
That his so bright ascending orb
Would set before your sun!
Well may ye weep, afflicted ones,
Until your eyes grow dim;
But heavenly hope shall gild your tears,
Whene'er ye think of him!

If thou hadst fallen as fall the brave,
On battles' bloodiest ground,
Perchance we might have mourned thee less,
Or more of solace found;
But thus unlaureled to descend,
By lingering ills depressed—
Alas! what hadst thou done to sink
To such inglorious rest!

Peace reigns with thee, young soldier now;—
The cannon's thundering roar,
And quaking tread of armed hosts,
The sleeper heeds no more;
The tattoo call of mustering drum
For him shall sound in vain,
Till sounds the last great trump to bid
Him rise and march again!

Thy life—thine all—thou gavest in vain,
And death's dark woes endured,
Like thousands upon thousands more,
At war's grim shrine immured!
And few the homes in Northern land,
But some lost inmate mourns,
Who flew to serve thy country's need,
And ne'er in life returns!

Farewell, lost friend! while we recall
Antietam's gory plain,
Or red Iuka's battle won,
Thy memory we'll retain;
And when triumphant Corinth's field
Is named, we'll think of thee,
Who in that crowning bayonet charge,
Rushed on to victory!

NEMO.

Pittsburgh, November 28, 1864.

Fruit-Growers' Junketing.

A convention of fruit-growers was held on the 23d ult., at Iona Island, at which Mr. Wm. C. Bryant, presided.

Mr. Bryant said that the boy may grow to be as old as Methusaleh, and still find something through his whole life to interest him with its novelty, in the cultivation of fruit. Nature puts on such varied forms of beauty and excellence, that an interest is constantly awake to observe and aid in their creation. It was related of Wadsworth, that by the solicitations of Professor Sedgwick he was induced to commence the study of geology, for which he had always expressed the greatest aversion. Some time after he said to the Professor, "I like your science of geology very much, it is so uncertain." The same fascination stimulated their interest in the cultivation of fruit.

A remark by the Chairman on the subject of apples, brought out Rev. H. W. Beecher, who confined his observations to that topic. We select a few sentences from his happy speech:

'Popular' is a word which is much despised, but may be made respectable. In this country wealth is obliged to pay respect to popular opinion, and of all fruits the apple is the most democratic—the true democratic—for some democracy that we are acquainted with sprung from the first apple. This popular favor of the apple arises from the nature of the tree and the fruit. Any man who can grow corn can raise apples.

In every soil, and under the most discouraging circumstances, the apple tree lives and thrives. It can bear high or low cultivation. It is not dyspeptic like the peach, or apoplectic like the pear, or scrofulous like the plum. The apple is among the fruits like the cow among animals, like the ocean, and like all good things, uncomely—for beauty is only the mask which covers everything that is evil. In the beautiful, evil has struck in and affects the whole vital organisms, while in homely women it is on the surface.

Have you never seen the maiden who, in a whole family of girls, remains unmarried, so homely that the lovers have all passed by her, who was the nurse, the mother, the story teller to a generation of little ones—the Virgin Mary of the household—the mother of God to little souls, in teaching them the better life—who was more fruitful in all except children than any of her kindred?

My perfect idea of woman is my dear old aunt Esther, who will spend ages in heaven wondering how she ever got there, and the angels will wonder why she was not always there. What such a one is to the household is the apple among fruits. Not the least among its excellences is its hardiness.

Where a maiden sink or a hill of corn will grow, the apple tree will contrive to secure an existence. It can be plain or ornate, always able to take care of itself—what I call democratic. It is emphatically the people's tree. In Florida or Canada it is equally at home, and equally good; while on the Pacific slopes it is portentous in size. Newton's apple, which originated in his brain the science of gravitation, had it grown in California, would have forever put an end to his discoveries, and have opened the heavens to his gaze.

We can no more tire of apples than we can of bread. "As the apple tree among the trees of the wood, so is my beloved among the sons of men. I sat down under his branches with great delight, and his fruit was sweet to my taste. Stay me with flagons. Comfort me with apples, for I am sick of love." If this is the cure of love, the orchards of America can furnish an abundance of the remedy.

Horace Greeley spoke on the subject of Forest Trees. He said: "I know at least as much of my subject as the two carmen did of Byron, when engaged in a dispute concerning the merits of his poetry. 'What do you know of Byron?' said one to his antagonist. 'I know all about him, for I have carried whole cartloads of his books.' I spent years in cutting down the forests in my boyhood and early youth, and always felt as old Izaak Walton advises us regarding the worm which we are about to impale on the hook 'to treat him tenderly,' for the forest is the glory of the Western world. The European finds our fruits eclipsed by his own, but when he beholds our forests he yields the palm to their superiority.

The American forest, however, is to be found only on this side of the Mississippi. We are so accustomed to think we have only to let the soil alone and the forest will spring up, that we do not consider what vast tracts of land lie west of the Mississippi utterly denuded of soil, and swept by tempests and tornadoes. We value our blessings by their rarity. Water which spreads around us on every side, and air which we only recognize by its motion or its impurity, we never know how to value until we are deprived of them. One hundred miles west of the Mississippi an axe-helve cannot be cut, much less an axle-tree for a broken wagon.

I never saw such a variety of trees in any other country. You cannot tell the blessedness of the abundance of our forest trees until you travel in the far West. I have day after day passed over the arid soil west of the Mississippi and not found the welcome shade of a single tree. Only those who have lived on these torrid plains can know anything of the beauty of the blessed shade of our forests.

Trees are the glory of the East, and yet we are hacking them down as though they were noxious weeds. I have heard one, who now sits before me (Solon Robinson), advise farmers to cut down their woods and burn anthracite coal.

Wendell Holmes says the old chant, "Defend your firesides," is poetry that touches every heart; but who ever heard "Defend your stoves." Let every farmer resolve never to cut down a tree without planting two others.

We are altering our seasons, we are drying up our springs and favoring destructive freshets. We are making inundations produce twice the destruction which they have before, taking the trees away whose roots have heretofore retained the soil in place, retarding their velocity, but now they are permitted to dash unobstructed over the soil.

Twenty-five acres of my farm, or rather of my wife's, is forest, fenced so as to exclude all the grazing animals, and the only part of it which does not cost me more than its return.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe. If an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge, Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

The manager takes pleasure in announcing an engagement, for a limited number of nights, with the accomplished artiste

MATILDA HERON,

Who will appear in her great creation of Camille, the Coquette.

THIS EVENING, Dumas' great sensation play of

CAMILLE;
OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.
Camille.....Matilda Heron.
(Supported by the entire Company)

No other play this evening.

CONCERT HALL.

Gottschalk's Positive Farewell.

SIGNOR MUZIO has the honor to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the world-renowned Pianist and great Composer,

L. M. GOTTSCHALK,

to give a series of Grand Concerts in the principal cities of the United States, prior to his departure for Havana and Mexico.

Mr. Gottschalk's Farewell Concerts in Pittsburgh will take place on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
December 6th and 7th.

Signor Muzio also has the pleasure to announce that he has secured the services of the following musical artiste to assist Mr. Gottschalk at these Concerts:

MISS LUCY SIMONS,
The Eminent Cantatrice, (Pupil of his,)
whose unprecedented success during a series of Concerts in New York, has been cheerfully acknowledged by the press and enthusiastic public.

SIGNOR MORELLI, the celebrated Baritone.
HERR DOEHLER, the famous Violinist.
SIGNOR MUZIO.....Musical Director and Con'r.

Tickets One Dollar. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Ticket office open, commencing Saturday December 3d, at 9 A. M., at C. C. MELLOR'S Music Store.

Orders from the country enclosing the amount for the number of seats required will be promptly attended to by C. C. MELLOR.

Doors open at 7½. Concert to commence at 8.
nov30-6t

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

Mr. J. E. MURDOCH,

The Celebrated Tragedian and Renowned American Reader,

will give two of his unrivalled Readings in

LAFAYETTE HALL,

ON

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,

December 5th and 6th.

Mr. Murdoch's readings, have this season, been received with immense enthusiasm by the press and people of the leading Western cities, and it is hoped that the great friend of the Union soldiers will be as warmly greeted in our city.

Cards of admission 50 cents, to be obtained at the Book, Music and Drug Stores, or at the door.

A limited number of choice seats will be reserved and sold at C. C. Meller's music store, at 75 cents extra.

☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. 11y26

E. S. MOREOW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
No. 114 Fifth street

PRINTING

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no3

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KERR & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh,
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se28-1y

SAML. M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
No. 126 FIRST STREET
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.
no26-1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms,
No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh.
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 40, 45, 56, 60 and 65 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia Pattern, 4 pounds to the yard.
se7-1y

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFFER, Office No 88 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole

LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.
P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
oct5-1y

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac Brandy, Dupuy & Co.'s brand, in store and for sale by
M. RICKETSON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER of a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used: besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
72 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oct8-1y

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND Commissioner for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 139 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au18-6m

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &c.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21, 1864.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section 2 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," approved the 3d day of August, A. D., 1864, that the Stockholders of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh have this day voted to become such an Association, and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate thereto by the laws of the United States.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.
no23-1m

CITIZENS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28, 1864.

NOTICE.

The Directors of this Bank, in accordance with the 2d Section of an Act of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D., 1864, having procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required by the laws of the United States, hereby give notice that the proper steps will be taken to convert this Bank into a National Association, on or before the 1st day of January, next ensuing.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
no23-1m

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Pittsburgh, November 19th, 1864.

The President and Directors of this Bank, after reserving the surplus profit required by Act of Congress, entitled an act to "provide a National Currency," approved June 3d, 1864, and also reserving an additional surplus fund, have this day declared a dividend of the profits of the last six months of THIRTEEN DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of United States tax, payable forthwith.

S. D. HERRON, Cashier.
no22-2w

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
November 19th, 1864.

AN ELECTION

FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY,

will be held at the office, No. 98 Water street, on TUESDAY, December 6th, between the hours of 10 a. m and 2 p. m.

JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.
no22-14d

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.,
PITTSBURGH, November 22, 1864.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Pittsburgh, on the 15th day of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a contract with the Mahoning and Venango Coal Railroad Company for the lease and extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and to ratify or reject the same. By order of the Board.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, President.
no23-1m

INSURANCE.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. MOOR, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS.
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. R. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
S. D. FARNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

no8-1y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandize.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. FOSTER,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. KIDDER, Secretary. se7

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death (26 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1859-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References on Pittsburgh:—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Gen. R. H. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. B. Lane, Willis Boothe, R. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ehbert, Wm. W. Ward, E. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore, *Medical Examiner*—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,

WM. BAGALEY, President
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHELTON,
JAMES PARK, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARRAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REMBRANDT PEALE,	JOHN H. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE HENDERSON,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

dec23

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se10-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
No. 241 corner Liberty and Wayne streets,
Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Calabria Liecrice, True;
Carbonate Ammonia;
Temple's Compound Syrup, Hops and Boneset;
Niaell's Elixir, Bark with Iron;
Barrel's Indian Linament;
Extract Logwood;
Brewn's Bronchial Troches;
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup;
Alcohol 56 per cent. no15

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

SEWING MACHINES,

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines.
WM. SUMNER & Co.,
se20 Agents, No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & RAYDEN'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION
November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgages on Real Estate	$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	22,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost	56,031 25
Office furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,426 93
Cash on hand	21,356 06
Total assets	$273,501 27
LIABILITIES.	
Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, Interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. E. COPELAND,
WM. H. SMITH,
J. K. MOORHEAD,
} Auditing Committee.

November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. THOS. M. HOWE,	Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. SMITH,	C. G. HUSSEY,
W. E. COPELAND,	JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS,	NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.

AFTERNOON STOCK EXCHANGE.

AN EXCHANGE FOR THE SALE OF STOCKS during business hours, will be opened THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, in CENTRAL HALL, Third Floor DISPATCH BUILDING, to be held every day thereafter, opening punctually at 3 P. M. At 3:30 the calling of the stocks will commence, and continue until 5 P. M.

This Change proposes to meet a want much felt in the community, as a place for the sale of stocks, &c., during business hours.

de2-1w CHAS. A. ANDERSON.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 421 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE, CITY, and
CORPORATION BONDS,
RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.

Also in

OIL STOCKS,

To which special attention is promptly given.
no6-3m

THOS. STRES.....JOHN D. BAILEY.

STEEL & BAILEY,
STOCK BROKERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
Stocks bought and sold exclusively on Commission.
Office, WILKINS HALL. de2-tf

JOHN M. TIERNAN,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Office: 144 Fourth Street,
oct31-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.
au18-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of a FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1857, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT HAYS,	F. G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.
se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 7-30 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy28

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street,
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
Office, 55 Market street.
se7

RESTAURANTS.

THE LANAHAN
DINING SALOON,
Between the Railroad Crossing and the Canal, and Liberty and Penn Streets.

All the delicacies of the season kept constantly on hand. House open day and night. Coffee and meals always ready. J. R. LANAHAN,
no24-1y Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKHEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jul6-1y

SCHILD AND Co's DINING SALOON, No. 65 Wood street.—The above-named firm respectfully call the attention of the public to their establishment. Not only at every time of the day and evening do they serve meals within the shortest time with magnificence, but there is also paid particular interest to the serving of Oysters. They are at hand in every possible style, and the Stews will be delicately prepared by the well known FREDERICK KALB, who was for a long time manager of the saloon of Mr. George Reineman. Therefore, get the fine chafing dish at Schild & Co.'s, 65 Wood street, Lafayette Hall. se18-3m

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
se27-1y Proprietor

C. W. CHURCHMAN,
Agent for J. MARSH & CO'S.
SODA ASH,
is constantly receiving invoices of this brand.
82 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
oct1-6m Philadelphia.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.

303 acres of land near Tidioute, Warren county, Pa. Much of it is suitable for oil boring. It is in a good oil country, but undeveloped, and will be sold at low figures. For further particulars address

ALEXANDER WALLACE,
no28-4t Tidioute, Warren Co., Pa.

TO OIL MEN.

For sale, one-eighth of all the oil produced on 430 acres of land, on the Allegheny river, at Tidioute, Warren county, Pa. This is one of the best oil tracts on the river; it is the one on which the Tidioute and Warren Oil Company have operated with much success for years. There are several producing wells on the tract, and new wells are being put down. Though but a small part of the tract is developed, it is saying a large interest on the price we ask, and there is good reason to believe that as the tract is developed, the dividend will be largely increased. The interest we offer is a clear land interest or royalty, free of all drawbacks. It embraces, also, the undivided half of the soil and timber on the tract, and there is timber enough to make some millions of feet of boards, and thousands of cords of wood. For further information address the subscriber, at Tidioute, Warren county, Pa.

no30-6t ALEXANDER WALLACE.

FOR SALE—

THE TWO STORIED FRAME DWELLING, No. 25 Federal street, Pittsburgh, containing seven rooms, subject to ground rent of $30 per annum. Lot 30 feet front, by 110 feet deep.

Liars enquire at No. 22 Wylie street.

FOR SALE—

THAT FINE BRICK
DWELLING HOUSE,
No. 169 Wylie street,

Contains SEVEN ROOMS. Fitted with Gas, Hot and Cold Water. Large Cooking Range in the Kitchen.

Lot twenty-four feet on Wylie street, running back to Wilde alley.

For price and terms enquire at
THE PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY OFFICE,
no29-1w 119 Smithfield street.

VERY VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY ON THE YOUGHIOGHENY FOR SALE.—I am authorized to sell an undivided ninth interest in seven hundred and seventy-one (1,771) acres of most valuable coal property, on the Youghiogheny river—of these lands, *one thousand and fourteen acres* lie in *one body*, having a front of eight hundred feet on the left bank of the river, and situated in Allegheny county, within twenty-two (22) miles of Pittsburgh, by railroad—sixty-nine (69) acres of the river front is held in *fee simple*, with the best harbor for water on the river—ample at all seasons for loading and mooring boats of the largest capacity.

A few thousand dollars would make a railroad to connect with the mines, with the Connellsville railroad.

The remainder of the lands—one hundred and fifty-seven (157) acres, are at Gully's, on the Connellsville railroad. The lands front on Crawford's creek, and are about eighty (80) rods from the Connellsville road, with which the Mines can be connected by rail at a very moderate cost.

It is believed that this is now the only large coal property on the Youghiogheny, in which an interest can be had at less than speculative rates.

I offer the property low, with half the purchase money on time.

S. S. BRYAN,
no26 29 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

FOR SALE—

OIL LANDS ON DUCK CREEK,

Enough to form a good Stock Company on—and will drill four wells 600 to 800 feet deep, and take my pay from the first oil obtained. Arrangements with a few parties that wish to form companies can be made on the best terms, by calling immediately on

J. C. TILTON,
no25 48 Sand street.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE—

About 12 miles above Lock No. 3, in the 3d Pool, Monongahela river. The coal consists of 90 to 100 acres, with 16 acres of land on the river, on which are erected 12 houses and store house. Also, 25 Pit Wagons and iron to the railway track. Having a good depth of water at all times for loading boats in the river. The coal is in fact in the best condition, the mines having been partially worked. For terms, &c., apply to

W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
no22-2w No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 50 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Coal-houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, and some 30 acres of the Timber, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh
my19tf

WALL PAPER.

PARLOR PAPERS.

Gold embossed and Velvet and Gold Papers—beautiful designs; at No. 107 Market street.
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JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor.
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,
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A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot.
no11

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THE
NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railro

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—A delegation composed of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose of Councils, and a committee of the Firemen's Association, visited Cleveland on Saturday for the purpose of examining the working of the fire alarm telegraph in that city. The telegraph is very simple in its construction, and admirably adapted for the purpose for which it was designed, that of signalizing the location of fires. But it cannot, as at present constructed, be used for any other purpose. At engine house No. 1, Frankfort street, near Bank street, is located the battery, which is a powerful one. The wires from the battery are extended throughout the whole length and breadth of the city. At convenient points in the city are placed signal boxes, and in case of a fire the operator, who are members of the fire department, strike the number of the district in which the fire is located. There are twenty-three of these signal boxes, on which are numbered the districts in which they are located. These boxes are provided with a bell, on which the electric current strikes the number of the districts as manipulated by the operator, who first makes a preliminary signal of fire or ten rapid movements. The bells in all the engine houses, five in number, are simultaneously struck, and the firemen know exactly in what direction to proceed.

The objections to this system are that it cannot be employed as a police telegraph, for which, there is great necessity, and that it will require paid operators at the engine houses, earn not being a paid fire department. The latter objection, however, is easily disposed of. The engineers of the different fire companies, who are presumed to be always at the engine houses, can attend to giving the signals. To the other objection, the reply is that it is only designed for a fire alarm, and not for any other use. It is claimed that it could be used for police telegraphy by the adoption of certain different signals from those used to denote fire.

The Cleveland telegraph is the invention of Mr. James Hill, Chief Engineer of the Cleveland Fire Department, who satisfactorily explained the system to the Pittsburgh Committees on Saturday. The line is kept in order by the members of the Fire Department, and its cost of maintenance is very light.

ANOTHER CUTTING AFFAIR.—A man named Thompson was stabbed in the breast, on Saturday night, in the Ninth Ward. It seems that he had been at Neeson's tavern in the evening, and, upon leaving, a man by the name of Owens, who has a crippled hand, wished to quarrel with him, but he refused. Owens then struck Thompson with a brick, who, even then declared he would not have a fight with a cripple, and started home. When he had reached his own door, a man named Ready came up, and, as he states in his information, struck at him with a knife, inflicting a severe though not dangerous wound in the breast. Owens was arrested, but Ready was still at large late last evening. A few examples will have to be made of drunken rowdies who are so free in the use of knives, pistols, and other deadly weapons.

MAN DROWNED.—Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Hiram Neff, a resident of Washington county, who was drowned in the Monongahela on Saturday night, at Lock No. 3, Port Perry. Neff, who had been employed lately as a driver, was at the Lock awaiting the arrival of a steamer on which to take passage for this city. In waking about in the darkness, it is supposed, he accidentally fell into the Lock. He was heard struggling in the water by the Lock tender, who hastened to his assistance, but was unable to rescue him. The body was recovered yesterday and an inquest held, the verdict being death from accidental drowning.

LARGE HAUL.—The night police during Saturday night captured thirty drunken and disorderly characters and lodged them in the bombs. Could some gift the power have given them to see themselves as they were looked upon by the spectators yesterday morning ranged in rows in the office, uncombed, unwashed, and in some instances filthy in the extreme, awaiting sentence by the Mayor, they would have been ashamed of themselves, if such a commodity is left to any of them. They were nearly all fined, and the city will be the richer by about $100.

ASSAULT AND RESCUE.—John Robinson and John Kennedy were before the Mayor on Saturday charged with interfering with officers Ward and Dessler in the discharge of their duties on Friday night, in the vicinity of Lafayette Hall. The officers had arrested a man for disorderly conduct, when Robinson and Kennedy interfered, rescued him, and committed an aggravated assault upon the watchmen, Dessler losing his watch in the melee. They were committed to answer.

ANOTHER NEW TOWNSHIP.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions, Saturday morning, a new township was formed out of that part of Peebles known as the first precinct, and named Liberty, while the second precinct retains the name of Peebles.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—Matilda Heron, the great American actress, will appear this evening in her unrivaled impersonation of "Camille." Of Miss Heron's histrionic ability nothing need be said, as she stands deservedly among the leading actresses of the country, and is popular everywhere. Her engagement here will prove a successful one.

LA RUE'S ENTERTAINMENT continues to be the wonder of the town, and no wonder it should be. The Mayor has notified Mr. La Rue that the crowds desiring to see his Stratopticon must not be kept standing on the sidewalk, waiting for admission to the Masonic Hall, and that he must open his doors at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, or something will have to be done. Mr. La Rue says the only thing he can do to keep the crowd off the sidewalk is to remain in the city long enough to gratify the curiosity of everybody. Now as everybody who gets one sight at Mr. La Rue's walking army, and who hears his inimitable humor, wants to hear and see again, we do not understand how the Mayor's benevolent desire to rid the sidewalk is to be gratified. We go in for La Rue's Great War Show, because it is a Show.

GOTTSCHALK.—The Gottschalk concert at Concert Hall, will take place on Tuesday evening. Mr. Levi, the active and energetic agent for Gottschalk, has made all the necessary arrangements for a concert of the session in highly satisfactory to all who attend, and the music loving part of our community will readily appreciate his efforts. The advertisement will be found in another column.

BOSTON MUSEUM.—The Boston Museum, opposite the Postoffice, is an original institution. It begins with exterior works of art; it has an organ which makes "some music;" it has a "phat wumon," "several snaix," a brigadier general of the smaller order, with large brass buttons, monkies and the like, together with a fine stereoscopic exhibition of art.

MR. MURDOCH TO-NIGHT.—Mr. James E. Murdoch, the distinguished elocutionist and actor, will give a reading this evening, at Lafayette Hall, under the auspices of the Tennyson Club. Since the commencement of the rebellion, Mr. Murdoch has been unremitting in his efforts to promote the Union cause. He has twice served in the ranks, and has had two sons in the army, one of them giving his life for his country. Mr. Murdoch has lectured for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission nigh upon an hundred times, and has been the means of contributing many thousands of dollars to the treasury of the Commission. His reading this evening will be a most interesting and instructive one, and we hope that the large hall will be filled to its utmost capacity.

MAGIC, MUSIC AND BENEVOLENCE.—On Thursday evening, Professor Millar and the accomplished Mrs. Millar, gave an entertainment at Concert Hall for the benefit of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The commodious room was filled in every part, and the enthusiastic applause with which the Professor and Mrs. M. were received showed that mirth, magic, music and charity were well appreciated. The Professor has given fine entertainments in this city, and the popular regret is that his engagements are such that he cannot prolong his stay with us. He will start for the East in a day or two. It is due to him to say that he has succeeded in the most admirable manner in producing a variety of magical illusions which baffle the most vivid imagination and the most vigilant eye to detect. His wonderful tricks of the silver quarter dollars produced by a maneuver of his wand; the disappearance of a cage, and the appearance of a bird out of the fruit which occupies it; the prolific orange tree, and a host of other illusions are worthy of praise. Of Mrs. Millar it is only necessary to say that she is a most charming lady, and that in her songs she gracefully and sublimely sang, and as she plays her own accompaniments the audience is carried back to the gentler thoughts of the fireside. Her song of "Nell Mulberry" never fails to cause the recall of the sweet singer to her piano, because "she does it in such a way," that every heart is taken captive. What with her music and the Professor's magic it may safely be affirmed that "they are a team."

The editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* had, he says, the high privilege, a few days ago, of hearing the Rev. Bishop Bedell preach his annual sermon in Delaware, Ohio. His discourse was from these words: "My Father is the husbandman; I am the vine; ye are the branches." The Bishop's subject led him to discuss the character of the believer's union with Christ and with his Church; and this was done by the eloquent divine by the evangelism that pervaded the entire discourse. The sinner, as described, melted many hearts; the knife was plunged into the vine—into its very heart; then the graft, cut and prepared, wet with its tears, was placed in the wound in the vine, and soon the flowing blood swept away the tears and sent its own life through the branch, so that it was one and the same life in it and the vine. The vine and the husbandman are changeless—the branches ever changing. "We could," adds the editor, "exclaim honored Bishop! privileged Church!"

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, the most successful and respectable one cent paper in the country, has passed in to the hands of George W. Childs, the well known book publisher. Saturday's *Ledger* contains the parting bow of Wm. M. Swain & Co. They make mention of the various useful changes which they have advocated since they started their enterprize, and make the gratifying announcement, that the gentlemen hitherto connected with the conduct of the *Ledger* are to be retained by the new proprietors.

E. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s, 40s, & 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

N. HOLMES, PRES. | J. HANNA, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 3, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 5-20s		106¼
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	97	97½
Allegheny City 6s	68	
Monongahela		40
Eureka		57
Pennsylvania Insurance	12½	14
German Insurance	17	
Monongahela Navigation Co	45¾	
Merchants' & Manufacturers'		80
Allegheny		63¼
Daizell		95
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	10	
Columbia	82	85
Warren and Venango	.70	
Brewing & Blood		3¾
Oil Savings		9½
Germania	25	
Duck Creek	25	25
Reed and Cherry Run	3.30	3.50
Cherry Run and Pitt Hole		1.00
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	1.00	1.20
Meaboy & Cherry Run		1.30
West Virginia Basin		4
Union Lubricating Oil Co		1.05
Cherry Run Central		2.00
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Pet. Co		1.00
Preston Petroleum Co		5
Richie		1.22
Ohio Valley		2.10

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.

The market continues weak and sick. Dalzell declined ¼, and sold at 9¼; Curtin also is down a figure, selling at 13½. Seneca—No transactions in this stock. Gold, 228½.

SATURDAY, Dec. 3, P. M.

Transactions on Saturday in oil stocks were confined to a very narrow circle. The weak holders are being pretty well relieved and the great bulk of shares are going into strong hands. Cherry Run Central is now the most favorably regarded non-dividend oil stock in the market. The management of the affairs of this company being in the hands of some of our most enterprising business men, keeps the price up at a good premium. Between eighteen and twenty wells are being bored on its property, and some of them more than half the usual depth down already. Every holder of its stock is on the *qui vive*—hourly expecting to hear of a "big strike." There are 200,000 shares of the Cherry Run Central stock held by seven of our citizens, and the balance is not very much scattered. We notice the offerings at the "People's Exchange" on Saturday evening were limited to a few shares, and these were held at steep prices. In other oil stocks at the same place the difference between buyers and sellers was very narrow, but sellers having re ched their mark were not inclined to yield.

—Transactions at the people's Stock Exchange, T. A. McClelland's Dec. 3:

500 Cherry Run and Blood Farm	$ 1 00
100 " " "	1 10
100 Federal	1 20
100 "	1 25
100 "	1 20
100 Ritchie	1 25
100 "	1 17
100 "	1 18
100 Ross	1 17
100 Steele Well	300 00
200 Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 20

—At the "Bankers and Brokers Board" on Saturday, the sales of governments were unusually large. We note the following transactions:

12,000 U. S. 5-20's.....107 00
1,000 " " 106 50
25 Citizens' Bank.....84 00
20 Monongahela Navigation.....46 00
150 Banner Oil Co.....1 00
1,000 Girard R.R.....1 15
500 Federal.....1 25

—The following brief article contains much that is pertinent to a question that concerns every purchaser or holder of government securities. Discussions arise almost every day about stolen Coupon Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, and Treasury Notes.

For the express purpose of having these Securities transferable from hand to hand by simple delivery, they have been made like Bank notes, "payable to bearer." It is the contract between the Government and the holder that they be paid to the bearer; and if the bearer has come honestly by them, there is neither law nor justice in acting on any other principle.

Quite a sprinkling of the Securities that are floating about the country, have been stolen or lost, or obtained on forged checks, &c. It is very common for the losers to file a notice at the Treasury Department in Washington, and thus interfere with the "bearers" rights in the premises. The Treasury Department has heeded these notices to some extent; but from recent decisions we infer that the law, as defined by us, is to be the future practice. Any other practice would more effectually stop investments in Government Securities than anything the Government could do.

The purchaser of these Securities takes the risk of safely keeping them. If he is robbed of them, he must overtake them before they are purchased by innocent parties, or the ownership passes from his hands to the hands of the innocent "*bearer*." As regards the action of the Treasury Department, there is but one course for it to pursue—pay the bearer.

As regards the parties who have innocently had these stolen Securities passed through their hands, there is but one answer to give to parties who attempt to throw them back. Say, "Your contract is with the Government. I have passed you a genuine paper; I bought it in good faith, and you are now the bona fide owner to my positive knowledge. As to its having been stolen, I know not, nor do I care. So far as you and I and the Government are concerned, it makes no difference whether the former owner sold it gambled it away, let it go on a forged check, or suffered thieves to break in and steal it." The former owner can recover these bonds and notes from the guilty parties and their accomplices; he can do nothing outside of that class of holders.

If the Government, at the request of its creditors, gives out obligations payable to *blank* or to *bearer*, those obligations must be paid to the bearer. The Government has no right to question the validity of the bearer's title, except in the case the bearer is shown to be a guilty owner.

The Treasury Department cannot afford to throw a block in the way of the free transfer of its loans.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL: A morning cotemporary announced, a day or two ago, that Messrs. Stamm & Co. were the first in the market as hog purchasers. Townsend & Long bought on the same day as the above firm 210 head at $11 50@11 75, and almost the 63 head at $11 75, averaging 257 lbs. They commenced killing on December 1, and are still at it in full blast, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. Messrs. Herringer & Bro. transacted operations the same day, so that the editor was slightly in error in stating that all the other packers were holding off for better weather and lower prices.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter says:—There has been an improvement in the market the past week with both the manufacturers and the jobbers. The manufacturers, who have most of the trade of supplying the city retailers, have had an increased demand to furnish goods for the holiday trade, and are quite busy. The general trade with both manufacturers and jobbers has improved since the election.

Manufacturers are generally employed in filling their orders for fall goods, and for keeping up moderate stocks for sale. They are not doing much yet in making up for spring sales. The receipts of leather still continue, and the increased demand of the past week has imparted more confidence that fall goods will be wanted for some weeks yet, and given increased firmness to prices. With jobbers the trade of the week has been better than for the same period last year, and decidedly better than a portion of last month, the same causes operating in their favor as with manufacturers. The assortment of goods continue satisfactory to buyers, and for the best description of goods prices continue firm. The sales by auction are well attended, and the prices obtained satisfactory to the sellers.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

December 3.

The market generally is dull and neglected, with but little inquiry for Pig Metal, except to go West, for which some sales are reported on terms kept private; a sale of 1,200 tons No. 1 anthracite is also reported, to go out of the market, on terms we could not learn, and about 2,000 tons forge, in lots, at $50@55 ₱ ton, cash, the latter for a good brand. Scotch Pig is firm but quiet, and Blooms and Boiler Plates unchanged, with limited sales. For manufactured Iron generally the demand is small and prices nominally without alteration, and but few orders coming in.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Monday, Dec. 5, 1864.

Business on Saturday was not very active. The weather during the forenoon was unfavorable. This operated as a check on trade generally, besides the last day of the week usually closes dull. The receipts of produce were limited by river and rail. Our rivers are in fine navigable order and is likely to continue so. The tonnage in port was large—boats have to wait some time before they can fill out. The departures include the Yorktown, for Cincinnati, with a first rate trip. The Argosy, for Cairo and St. Louis, was full of passengers and had a substantial cargo. The Nevada was announced for St. Louis, but circumstances prevented her departure. She will leave on Tuesday. The Julia, for Zanesville, had, as usual, a fine trip. The Starlight, from Louisville, had a big trip; we have already published her manifest. The Ontario is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville; she will have dispatch. The side-wheel packet Rowena has arrived; she is announced to leave this day for Cincinnati. The Leni Leoti's card announced her to depart this day for Nashville. The Minerva, from Wheeling, had a good trip; she will return at noon this day. Among the boats at the landing awaiting their turn are the Ontario, Columbia, Hard Times, J. R. Gilmore and Onward. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The market was firm with a fair demand for home use and for export. The receipts by the river were large and by the railroad liberal. We notice shipments west. The only operations reported were 200 bbls at $3 25, and 257 bbls at $3@3 25 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES.—The market was unchanged but firm, and prices have an upward tendency. Among the operations were 400 bushels Peach Blows, at 80c; and 200 do Pinkeyes at 90c. From store the sales were at the usual advance.

BRAN—The market was firm with a fair demand. We note sales of 12 tierces at 2¼@2½c.

ASHES—The demand was not very active, and prices were weak. We note sales of 13 tons pearls at 13½@13½c per lb.

HOGS—The demand was in advance of the supply. We quote nominally at 40@42c per dozen.

GRAIN—The market was not active for the best of all reasons. The stock on hand would not admit of heavy operations, and certain descriptions was in favor, whilst others were neglected. The receipts of wheat were light, and sales were likewise. Prices were nominal, Red $2@2 05; White $2 10@2 12½. Barley would command the following prices: Spring, $1 70; Fall, $1 75. Oats were in good demand for home use. We note sales of 630 bush at depot at 95c, and 500 bush do same figures. Corn was firmer, and we note sales of 1,200 bush old shelled at $1 57@ 1 60; sales of 400 bush new at $1 35@1 40, an advance.

FLOUR—The market was firm with a steady demand for home use. The receipts have not been large. The demand was also confined for the better qualities, whilst the lower grades were neglected. The following sales will furnish the reader with the state of the market: 25 bbls Family, 100 bbls at $11 25; 150 do at $11 25; 75 bbls Spring wheat, at $10 75; 70 do at $11 00, and 100 bbls do—the terms were withheld.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market was not very active. We note sales of 2,000 bbls at $5 50 per cwt. Rather steep prices.

CIDER—The market was firm. Sales of 10 bbls at $8 00 per bbl, with pay for packages.

SUGARS—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. The demand was fair. Among the sales were: Coffee, 43 sks Rio, at 45@46c. Sugars—Sales of 5 hhds Cuba at 23c, 10 hhds New Orleans at 23½c, and 10 hhds do at 24c. Coffee A—15 bbls at 38c; 20 do Coffee B, at 29c. Molasses—Sales of 28 bbls Orleans, at $1 25@1 26. Syrups range from $1 25@1 40.

SALT—Steady; sales 200 bbls at $3 00.

CHEESE—The market was firm but prices were unchanged. Sales 50 bbls W. R. at 22c; 25 sks Hamburg at 23c.

LIME—Was unchanged; sales of 50 bbls at $2 75.

LAY—The market was unchanged with sales of 10 loads at scales at $45@48. Sales 6 tons baled at $50.

BACON—The market was steady. The high figures that new bacon is held at precludes purchasers of old stock from indulging just at present. The stock on hand is not large. The sales were for shoulders 22c; sides 23c; hams, 30c per cwt. etc.

DRIED BEEF—Was selling in a small way at 22c.

BUTTER—The market was firm with sales of roll at 40@42c, as per quality.

Hog Products.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—The Provision market is still more lifeless and nominal. The principal inquiry is for shoulders partly cured, of which there were considerable sales to day at 15c. Sales of mess pork at $37 were recorded, but they were of the lots we reported yesterday. Bulk meats at $ 6 were also recorded, and at this figure, it is said purchases can easily be made. Lard is dull at 22c. Head and gut sold at 23c. Green hams is nominal. Sugar cured—Nominally the old figures are maintained.

Green Meats are scarcely quotable, as the weather is too unfavorable for handling them. 14½c, 12½c, and 15c for sides, and 16c for Hams are the nominal prices.

Hogs are held by drovers with a little more firmness, but it is not observable that there is any encouragement given to such a spirit to operate. Prices on average 20 pounds are rated at $13 75, but are hard to sell at better than $13 50. Those ranging 150@20 pounds heavier are held at $14. The supply on the streets is light, and with the weather in its present condition, there are but few of the packers who will assume the responsibility of ordering any slaughtering.

Louisville.—The order removing all restrictions as to shipments or sales, has had the influence to temporarily enhance prices, and today fifty dollars were paid here for Hogs for packing, than at any other point in the West or North. The weather has been unfavorable for slaughter until to-day, when it has turned a little cooler, and Huffman, Duncan & Co., have killed about 1,000 head, and W. Nye, Sons & Co., commence to day with the slaughter of 800. They have 2,000 left over in pen this evening, and are paying lic. gross for heavy Hogs, weighed on delivery at their pens. Their purchases have been to the extent of about 6,000 head, at prices ranging from 10½c. to lic. gross, at the pens. The firms of A. S. White & Co., and Huffman, Duncan & Co., have purchased, altogether, some 16,000 Hogs through the country at 9½c. to 10c. gross, taken at the farmer's weights at home, all to be packed by the latter house. The Government sales this week embraced a few lots at 10¾c. to 10½c., and a lot of 1,800 heavy Hogs, weighed here, at lic. gross, equal to $18 75 or $11 nett. We hear of a sale, on private delivery, of 20,000 Green Hams from the block, at 16½c.—*Union Press.*

Indianapolis.—The unfavorable weather during the week put a stop, measurably, to the hog slaughtering in this vicinity. Spasmodic only were the operations at each one of the establishments. Thus far during the season, B. & S. Coffin had killed 11,230 head; Kingan & Co. 10,900; E. W. Pattison, 8,000; Pattison & Hanes, 4,000. There are reported in sons about 7,000, with arrivals expected during the week of 3,000. The quotations, gross and nett, of Chicago, Louisville and in Cincinnati, rule about the market. Scarcity has had the effect to limit importation. Many of the hogs thus far slaughtered here, have been on commission. Since the slaughtering season commenced, it is stated that about 10,000 head of cattle have been killed and packed in Indianapolis. There are arrivals daily, and the business, for this time in the winter, bids fair to be extraordinary.—*Sentinel.*

St. Louis.—The weather continues too warm for Hog killing, and packers are generally out of the market. Some four or five lots, comprising in all 957 head, were sold at the Belleview yards at $10 50 per 100, gross; 90 head light at 9½ and 58 do, averaging 240 pounds, at $10 9 per 100. Received yesterday at the Broadway yards, 3,800 head. No sales.—*Democrat.*

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA.—McKinney, 2 bbls apples; Morrison, 2 pkgs; J Gutherdorf, 30 bbls apples; J McCully, 61 do; R Wallace, 28 do; Day & Hayden, 55 pkgs; W H Garrard, 100 sks barley; E Hommegon, 40 bbls cider; Reed & Ils apples; simpson & Knox, 277 sks corn; A G Cab bage, 14 bbls seed; Clarke & Co, 83 pkgs; G W Stewart, 101 bbls apples; J R Thompson, 25 do; J Herbert, 15 do; owners, 64 packages sundries.

Cincinnati.

PER IRON CITY—Atwell, Lee & Co, 12 bbls lard; S Cooper, 3 bbls lard oil, 5 bxs star candles; Culp & Shepard, 316 bbls flour; Clark & Co, 300 bbls flour, 200 lbs pork, 46 hhds bulk do; 100 do shoulders; A Penley three bbls lard oil; D M Edgerton, three barrels flaxseed; S B Floyd & Co, 2 bbls corn meal; Gilbert Faas, 17 bbls whiskey; Leland & Bro, 2 hhds 2 bxs tobacco; Heilbronner & Livingston, 2 bbls whiskey; J Lindsay, jr, & Co, 200 bbls flour; Knox & Parker, 3 bbls lard oil; Hartman & Bro, 100 bbls flour; E H Myers, 150 do do; Jas Mazarle, 12 boxes tobacco, 255 bbls do; James Murphy, 10 bbls tobacco, 1 case do, 9 bxs leaf do, Frank & Bernheim, 25 bbls whisky, 4 cks do; 12 eighth cks do, 12 sixteenth cks do, 1 bbl bitters; Singer, Nimick & Co, 5 bbls steel; Wm B Seull, 8 pcs furnace castings; F Sellers & Co, 69 bbls lard, 5 bbls lard oil, 20 bbls whiskey, 10 bbls wine; Sagmeyer & Voskamp, 100 bbls flour; Lt Col R H K Whitely, 40 bxs saddles; Ferdinand Applebaum & Co, 2 bbls Catawba wine.

ERIE CANAL—Scott & Bissell, 2 bbls lard oil; James Calleihg, 18 rolls leather; Jno McCullough, 2 bbls liquor; Hays & Getty, 1 keg castings; Clark & Co, 520 bbls mess pork, 3 0 bags wheat, 50 hhds tobacco, 10 bbls lard, 200 hhds shoulders, 155 bbls rumps; F Sellers, 220 tes lard, Wm Jackson, 2 horses; R J Kennedy, 1 machine 24 bbls lard oil; Noble, Angel & Co, 1 machine, J S Leggett & Co, 1 do; W P Beck, 10 bags midse; Jno Hamworth, 126 empty bbls; J Kirkpatrick, 20 boxes soap; Lyon, Shorb & Co, 5 bbls oil; Lyon, Shorb & Co, 9 bbls lard; Wm Hasiagy, 2 boxes candles; G Hamworth, 10 bbls lard oil; Shriver & Lazier, 10 bbls oil; Shriver & Lazier, 5 boxes soap; Long & Duff, 5 bbls lard oil; Col. R H R Whitely, 40 boxes saddle; J A Magrew, 1 desk and 2 boxes tobacco; Martin Hoyl, 2 hhds tobacco, 1 box samples, 2 hhds tobacco.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Singerly & Myers, 43 bundles paper; Harrison & Co., 155 sacks oats; J. E., 9 pkgs misc; J. H. Burnell, 49 bbls cider, 20 do apples, 10 boxes cheese; J. J. Shane, 3 bbls apples; Owens & Kennedy, 36 bbls apples; J. L. Nobles, 30 sacks wheat; Ehart, 8 bbls apples; S. B. Floyd, 1 car corn; J. Gardner, 200 bbls flour; Hartman & Bro., 100 do do; Shomaker & Co., 300 do do; R. J. Kennedy & Bro., 200 sacks wheat; Simpson & Knox, 150 sacks wheat and 100 bbls flour.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R. Godfrey & Co., 30 sacks rags; McElroy & Co., 44 bundles broom handles; Bingham & Co., 56 sks bran; J. A. Caughery & Co., 21 doz brooms; L. H. Vaughn, 180 bbls apples; S. B. Floyd, 1 car oats; Jones & Co., 3 bbls scrap iron; J. Ganwish, 200 bags barley; J. Rhodes, 200 do do; J. Moorhead, 1 car metal; McBane & Co., 1 car coal; L. J. Blanchard, 10 doz brooms; Head & Co., 52 do do; Fineus, Fall & Co., 35 bags scraps; F. Sellers, 160 tierces lard.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin O & co, 1 car iron, W Croakes, 5 bbls cider and 4 baskets apples; W D Hays, 7 bags corn and 5 baskets apples; F A Darry, 20 bbls apples; Dalzell, 7 baskets turnips; Mrs. Shoemaker, 6 bush potatoes; W W Wallace, 1 car stone; Anderson, 1 car stone; J Klinginsmith, 30 pkgs marketing.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 3.

The stock market is dull. Speculative spirit unusually feeble. The fancy list is forsaken. Prices are generally lower. There is a strong feeling on Government stocks, under large purchases prices have farther advanced. Railroad bonds and bank stocks continue dull. Railway share market heavy; at first Board there was a pressure to sell cash stock. The greatest falling off was in the Hudson River, Illinois Central, and Pittsburgh and Cleveland. State Stocks firmer on morning sales, but otherwise quiet. Mining and Petroleum Stocks dull. Gold market extremely dull. The bulls and bears appear to have concluded a temporary armistice. All parties are waiting information as to the financial policy proposed to Congress next week. Money tends downward, still greater or less amounts are loaned at 6 per cent. The greatest Foreign Exchange transactions were merely nominal, as is usual on Saturday. Total shipments of Gold for the week are about $1,525,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, December 3.

Gold extremely dull; the price opened at 231, and at half-past eleven o'clock declined to 227; subsequently there was a rally to 230½.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Large supply of capital seeking investment. Sterling dull at 109½@109¾. Gold less active and lower, opening at 230, advancing to 230½, declining to 228½, advancing to 229¾ and closing at 228½. Total exports of specie to-day, $1,000,000. Government stocks are active and a shade firmer.

EVENING BOARD.

Gold, 227¾; New York Central, 119½; Erie, 93½; Hudson, 116¼; Reading, 103½; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 68¾; Illinois Central, 127¾; Pittsburgh, 109½; C. and M. Centrals, 85¾; Cumberland, 46¾.

At the Stock Exchange to-day there were sold 16,000 U. S. 6's, '67 Interest, 103½; 46,000 6's '81 coupons, 113¾@114; 27,000 6's 5-20 registered, 107@107¾; 728,000 6's 5-20 coupons, 107@107¾; 325,000 new issue, 107; 4,500 10-40 coupons, 98¾@ 100; 50,000 6's '81 regular exchange interest, 107; 200,000 6's one year certificates, 97¼@97¾.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

Petroleum—Crude easier, 48@49c. Refined, in bond, firm at 69@70c; free, quiet at 98@99c.

Boston Mining Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

Prices of mining stocks bid in Boston to-day: Central Copper Falls, 27¾; Quincy, 95; Huron, 4¼; Franklin, 48¾; Hancock, 8¾; Isle Royal, 19; French Creek, 58.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

Cotton dull and drooping, at $1 28 for Middling. Flour dull, and 5@10c lower, at $8 85@ 9 90, Extra, $11 00@11 15, R. H. O., $11 20@12 00 for trade brands, the market closing heavy. Whisky active and firmer, 20@25c ₱ gal for State and Western. Wheat dull and about 1c lower. Rye steady; Western $1 75 in store. Barley quiet. Corn dull and nominal at 1@2c lower; mixed Western at $1 29@1 30. Oats opened dull, and closed firmer and more active at 99@$1 00 for Western afloat in store, including one lot choice $1 01. Coffee firm and quiet. Sugar 21 for Porto Rico, 20½@23½ for Muscovado. Molasses firm; Muscovado, 85. Pork a shade firmer; $33 for two year old; Mess, $33 @33 75 one year old do, cash and regular, $33 20@33 25 for prime, and $36 00 for prime Mess.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, December 3.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Amber Michigan, $2 20; Chicago Spring (without certificate), $1 90; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 90. Corn dull. Oats nominal at 79c. Rye, $1 55. Whisky active and firmer. Lake imports—Flour, 6,945 bbls; Wheat, 6,418 bus; Corn, 23,435 bus; Oats, 20,204; Barley, 1,636.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, December 3.

Flour in good demand; Red Winter, $11 50@ 11 75; White, $12 25@12 50. Canal freight, lumber Michigan, $2 40; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $2 25.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Monday, Dec. 5, 1864.

Business in the Oil way was not very active on Saturday. The market, however, presented no new feature worthy of special notice. The supply on hand is not large, whilst the demand for export, East and West, is on the increase. The Allegheny River, to Oil City, is in fine navigable order. The arrivals include the Urida, Advance and Ida Rees. The departures were the Leclair and Petrolia, passenger boats, and the Hawkeye, Picket and Wm. Barnhill, tow boats. The latter boats had heavy tows of empty barrels and coal, the latter article being the next valuable article to Oil. The following are the official receipts of Oil for the week, ending Saturday night, viz: Per Allegheny River, 9,810; per A. V. Railroad, 4,255. Total, 13,098. From the above it will be seen that the weeks receipts foot up well. A number of lots are on the way, and may arrive at any time. Besides what we have enumerated, some very heavy lots have been landed at the Refineries not mentioned in the above. The market closed steady on Saturday, operations being very limited. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. Prices have varied but little for some days. The largest demand was low gravities. The stock in the market is not large, but seems to be sufficient for present purposes. Our latest report from Oil City represents a firm market. Prices have advanced there from 50 to 75c per barrel. One of the large operators at Oil City writing to his partner in Pittsburgh, says, "If you have any trouble in selling oil down there, ship it back. We have purchasers here for all that is on hand." Not a bad joke to ship oil to Oil City. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE—The market was steady with a firm demand, and we notice an increase in the demand for export. Sales of 229 barrels at 44½c, packages returned; 97 barrels, same figures; 400 do, 39c, packages included.

BENZOLE—The market has been quiet for some days. The demand was very limited, and buyers wanted a concession. Holders did not view matters in that light, and were not disposed to give way, having an abiding faith that prices will go up. We note a sale of 100 bbls, free at 39c; bonded was held at 19@20c.

REFINED OIL—The same difference of opinion exists between buyers and sellers. Prices are nominal, and no sales reported. Held at 62@63c as per quality. Free, 70@81c. We note a sale of 100 bols light straw to white at 58c, and 50 bbls do white at 81c. Small lots of 10 to 20 bbls were made at 1c per gallon advance on these figures.

TAR—Was not active. The nominal rates were $6 50@6 75 per bbl.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER.

O. C. Brown	221	Jas. Wilkins	70
W. P. Logan	80	D. F. Clarke	107
Total			478

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R R.

GOING EAST.

Rider & Clarke, 86 barrels refined, for New York.

Rider & Clarke, 40 barrels tar, for New York.

Rider & Clarke, 100 barrels benzine, for New York.

North American Company, 71 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Waring & K, 133 barrels refined, for New York.

Lockhart & F, 266 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & F, 100 barrels tar, for Baltimore

Philadelphia Oil Market.

December 3.

Fish and lard oil are steady, and the latter is more active at $2 05 for winter. Of linseed large sales are reported at $1 88. Petroleum continues scarce and held above the views of buyers, with very little crude offering; the last sales were at 45@46c at which rates it is wanted, and refined, in bond, at 87@88c. Free oil is less active, and selling at 87@88c. The following are the receipts at this port for the last week: 2,000 bbls crude, and 3,820 do refined.

Governm nt Contracts at St. Louis.

Colonel T. J. Haynes, Chief Commissary of this district, has made the following awards of contracts on bids opened by him on Wednesday, Nov. 30:

Flour—Contracts awarded to J. A. Buckland as follows: 5,000 sacks single extra flour at $5 30 ₱ sack; 10,000 barrels single extra flour at $8 88 ₱ barrel, and 5,000 barrels double extra flour at $9 48 ₱ barrel.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

December 3.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodman's Warehouse were as follows: 30 hhds, viz: 20 hhds Mason county leaf, lugs and trash, 3 at $7@9 50, 3 at 10 25 @11 50, 5 at 13@18 75, 2 at 19 50, 2 at 20, 1 at 22 50, 1 at 25, 3 at 26; 7 hhds Virginia common: 2 at 10 50, 1 at 12, 2 at 13; 3 hhds: 1 at 60, 1 at 55, 1 at 65. Receipts light.

Cincinnati Whisky Market.

December 3.

Whisky was started at $1 85, with a reserved feeling on the part of sellers. Subsequently, and after the receipt of the New York news, the price was advanced to $1 88, with a sharper demand and light offerings.

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